

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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General Assembly of the United Nations

REPORT FROM LONDON

Limitation of the Production of Opium

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN U.S. AND U.K.

Cultural Centers in the Other American Republics

Article by DOROTHY GREENE and SHERLY GOODMAN ESMAN

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BULLETIN



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Publications of the Department, cumulative lists of which are published at the end of each quarter, as well as legislative material in the field of international relations, are listed currently.

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Cultural Centers in the Other American Republics

Article by DOROTHY GREENE and SHERLY GOODMAN ESMAN

AT THE CLOSING SESSION of the San Francisco conference President Truman told the assembled delegates that "we must set up an effective agency for constant and thorough interchange of thought and ideas".

One such effective agency for the type of interchange of which the President spoke is already well established on a hemisphere basis—the cultural-center idea, which has fanned out into a network covering South and Central America, including Mexico, and the Caribbean area.

During the war years the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, removed from the scene of conflict, were able to continue and broaden avenues of understanding through scientific and cultural exchanges. In each of the other American republics, cultural centers were founded by nationals of the country and resident American citizens who were moved by a spontaneous desire for an organization which would express mutual good-will and increase understanding of their different ways of life.

Development

The founders became the nucleus of a membership that included the outstanding intellectual leaders of each country. Under the auspices of these interested leaders, suitable quarters were selected for the newly conceived centers and a cultural-cooperation program was launched.

In the course of developing the new centers it became obvious to the members that their effectiveness was limited by the absence of trained English instructors and trained administrative personnel and by the difficulties encountered in obtaining books and cultural materials from the United States. Through the American embassies and consulates requests were made, first to the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and then, after July 1943, to the Department of State,

for assistance in personnel and materials. Today the United States Government, through the Department of State, assists in the maintenance of 27 independent and 20 branch cultural centers in the other American republics: it pays the salaries of 20 directors and 27 American teachers of English in the centers, amounting to \$110,000; it supplies them annually with almost \$50,000 worth of American cultural materials; it pays about 20 percent (\$42,700) of their local operating expenses. The other 80 percent is raised locally by the institutes as contributions, membership dues, and class fees.

These centers serve as important channels for scientific and cultural interchange between the people of the United States and the people of the other American republics. They are meeting-places where Americans and local residents can become acquainted in a friendly informal atmosphere, where American citizens can learn Spanish and Portuguese and the local citizens can learn English. As host to the best in the national cultures, the centers provide evidence of American appreciation of the culture of other countries; as information hubs, they aid in the creation of an enlightened and cordial public opinion, based on familiarity with the intellectual aspects of American life, as a complement to the already wide-spread knowledge of the material development of the United States.

Before the war eight centers were in existence in major capitals; eight more were organized in 1942 and six in 1943 and 1944. During 1945 urgent requests from the field resulted in the program's being expanded to lend assistance to new

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independent centers in La Paz, Bolivia; San José, Costa Rica; Guatemala, Guatemala; Medellín, Colombia; and Cochabamba, Bolivia. English-teaching programs were fostered in Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic; Managua, Nicaragua; Montevideo, Uruguay; Barranquilla, Colombia; and Cap Haitien, Haiti. New branch centers were aided in Blumenau, Joinville, and Itajai, Brazil; Temuco, Valdivia, and Valparaíso, Chile; and Ambato, Guayaquil, Riobamba, and Cuenca, Ecuador.

A typical large center, such as that at Bogotá, employs a director requested from the United States who carries out the decisions of the center's elected board of directors according to this Government's policy in the cultural-cooperation field. Under his direction are five American teachers of English who provide expert instruction to students in the center and first-hand information on past and present American life. Between 10 and 15 more teachers of English and Portuguese or Spanish are employed locally by the center, some of whom are resident American citizens and some local nationals. Each center employs a small administrative staff.

In general the physical plant of the center is an attractively furnished building located in the central business section of its host city; it contains about 10 classrooms, a large auditorium, a well-stocked library and reading-room, several offices, a comfortable lounge, and an inviting tearoom. Outside are well-planned patios and gardens.

Activities

English-Language Classes

The main activity of each center is the teaching of English to nationals and Spanish or Portuguese to American residents. Classes are held in the evening and are usually divided into elementary, intermediate, and advanced groups. For advanced students special conversation classes are organized, and courses are offered in the literature and history of the United States. Student bodies, which range in size from 500 to 1,500, include representatives of almost every profession: doctors, dentists, lawyers, teachers, university students, housewives, office workers, government employees, and even cabinet ministers. Total student enrollment has

increased from 12,000 in July 1943 to 17,000 in July 1944 and to 20,000 in July 1945, with resulting increase in income from class fees.

The demand for English courses has been so great that in Brazil the São Paulo Institute found it necessary to extend the center's services to outlying districts. In June 1945 Dr. Joseph Privitera, director of courses of the União Cultural Brasil - Estados Unidos, São Paulo, assisted in the opening of three English classes in the cultural institute at Sorocaba. The classes, which meet once a week, are taught by an instructor from the União who makes the trip for that purpose. Similar arrangements are being worked out for Piracicaba, and plans have been set up to provide supervision in English teaching for São João de Boa Vista.

Other classes which have proved to be of great value to the center students are those held in commercial subjects, which consist of shorthand in Spanish and English, typing, and commercial English.

A practical demonstration of increasing interest in the English language was the commencement ceremony held in May 1945 in the Blue Room of the National Palace at Managua, at which the Nicaraguan Minister of Education awarded 250 certificates. This number was in contrast to the 72 awarded in 1944.

Of particular interest during the war years in the field of language activities were the evening programs of the Instituto Brasil - Estados Unidos in Fortaleza, where American soldiers and sailors from nearby bases and Brazilian members of a center exchanged English lessons and American ideas for Portuguese lessons and Brazilian ideas.

New Language Texts

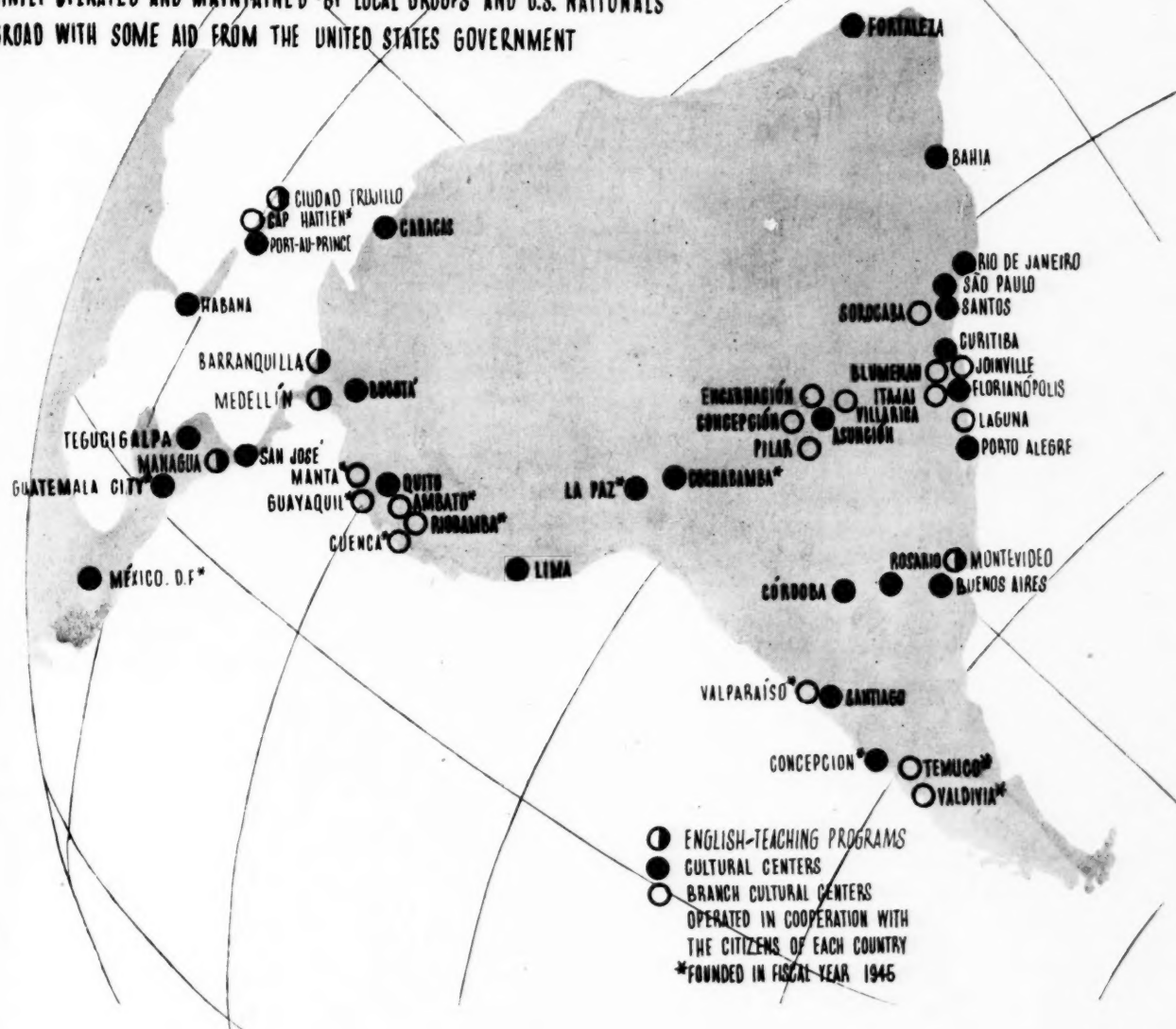
The value of the centers' classes can be found in more than the individual student's mastery of English as spoken in the United States. Instructors at the centers are developing new methods in the field of teaching English as a foreign language. Several language texts have appeared, largely as a result of the practical experience in this field.¹

From the Instituto Cultural Peruano-Norteamericano at Lima in 1945 came three books written with the practical approach of progressive education in the United States: *Second Year English*, by Miss Hazel M. Messimore, formerly a teacher at this institute; *Third Year English*, in-

¹ For an article entitled "English Is Also a Foreign Language" by Harry H. Pierson, see *BULLETIN* of Mar. 18, 1945, p. 453.

CULTURAL CENTERS IN OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS AS OF JUNE 1945

JOINTLY OPERATED AND MAINTAINED BY LOCAL GROUPS AND U.S. NATIONALS
ABROAD WITH SOME AID FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT



roducing commercial language, by Dr. Ples Harper, administrative secretary of the Lima institute; and *Fourth Year English*, including a wide selection of English-language literature, by Dr. Esther J. Crooks, now teaching English at Curitiba. These complete the series of English texts for secondary schools which was initiated in 1944 with the publication of Dr. Crook's book, *First Year English*.

Primer Libro de Inglés, consisting of 24 brief lessons, is the product of the Centro Ecuatoriano-Norteamericano de Relaciones Culturales in Quito

and is published by Editorial Colón of that city. Each lesson, including vocabulary, rules of grammar, translation exercises, and written exercises, is designed to be supplemented with extensive oral classwork.

From Caracas, Venezuela, comes *Inglés Moderno*, a short intensive pamphlet in beginning English, by Dr. John G. Varner, executive secretary of the Centro Venezolano-Americano, and Dr. Jeannette J. Varner, professor of English there.

As supplementary material, the Department of State has authorized, for distribution for class use

in the English-teaching programs, a special edition of 5,000 copies of *Inglés Práctico*, an English text for Spanish-speaking students written by James Paul Stoakes while he was a member of the staff of the Centro Colombo-Americano at Bogotá.

An interesting example of the popularized technical works so much needed in the bilingual field is *Lecturas en inglés para médicos y enfermeras*, published by Ediciones Selca, Bogotá, Colombia. The authors are Charles N. Staubach, assistant professor of Spanish, University of Michigan, and visiting professor of English, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, and Arturo Serrano M., professor of English at the Escuela Nacional Superior de Enfermeras and professor of English and Spanish at the Centro Colombo-Americano, Bogotá.

The Regions of the United States consists of five lectures prepared by the staff of the Centro Colombo-Americano, with introductory papers in Spanish by Roberto Garcia Pena and Forney A. Rankin, Director of Information for Colombia of the Office of Inter-American Affairs. The book is a joint publication of the Office of Inter-American Affairs and the center. Intended as geographic orientation material, the lectures, in simple English, embrace the Southern States, New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Middle West, and the West.

Fundamentos de la conversación inglesa (2d ed. Editorial ABC, Bogotá), by Frederick Sparks Stimson of the Academia Inter-Americana at Medellín, Colombia, presents the basic essentials of English grammar in 25 lessons. The book employs both English and Spanish with an abundance of simple drill materials given in both languages.

Seminars in the Teaching of English

Successful summer English seminars for teachers in the other American republics have convinced center directors of the need for continuous expert instruction for Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking teachers in language and methodology. Among the most successful of the English-teaching seminars held at centers during the school-vacation period were those of the institutes in Bogotá, Colombia; Lima, Peru; Quito, Ecuador; and Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, Brazil. Through the United States Office of Education and the Office of Inter-American Affairs, the two outstanding participants in each of the courses at these five centers were awarded travel grants

for a period of study and practical experience in the United States.

Arrangements were made for each of these teachers to conduct a course in language teaching in high schools and experimental schools in various parts of the United States. Upon completion of their teaching, the ten gathered at the University of Indiana for a six weeks' course in English-teaching techniques and methods, following which they spent two weeks visiting New York City, Boston, and Washington. Several other centers held highly successful English-teaching programs during the vacation period.

The first Congress of Paraguayan Teachers of English was held at the Centro Paraguayo-Americano in Asunción from December 11 to 16, 1944. At this meeting a program of lectures, demonstration classes, and discussions, was held under the direction of Administrative Secretary Haven Hensler. A six weeks' summer course was offered from December 18, 1944 to January 26, 1945 at the Instituto Chileno-Norteamericano in Concepción, Chile. In Montevideo, Uruguay, Dr. Albert B. Franklin, American Cultural Relations Attaché, directed an English-teaching seminar at the Biblioteca Artigas-Washington from January 22 to February 15, 1945. One outgrowth of Dr. Franklin's course was the formation of the Asociación Uruguaya de Profesores de Inglés.

Typical of the year-round courses available to national teachers of English which are being initiated in many institutes is the class opened during the summer of 1945 at the Centro Cultural Paraguayo-Americano. Dr. Juan Dario Quiroz, Paraguayan Minister of Education, himself a student at the center, gave his support to the organization of the new class by calling for an explanatory session an official meeting of all Asunción teachers of English.

These seminars, which supplement the regular English-teaching functions of the centers, have brought about the exchange of new ideas and methods of teaching. The Centro Venezolano-Americano in Caracas, Venezuela, is currently using a series of special vocabularies to accompany Walt Disney's animated films and other motion pictures. Slide projectors, viewmasters, and song and speech records are being integrated with regular classwork, and it is planned to organize a special class which will utilize these methods only. In addition to increasing the effectiveness of English-teaching in the other American republics, the

seminars have benefited professionally the local English teachers.

The certificates issued as evidence of the successful completion of the summer school in the Centro Cultural Inter-Americano at Curitiba, Brazil, have aided the holders in securing teaching positions. The plan inaugurated at the São Paulo center, to award certificates on the completion of a six-year program of studies, of which the first four years are devoted to the study of the English language and the last two to the study of American life and literature, will probably have the same effect.

In Rosario, Argentina, a competitive contest was held to choose teachers for the new department of English courses at the institute. Within two days after the announcement of the contest in the local papers, 25 candidates had applied, and by the close of the allotted period a total of 46 had indicated their interest. A jury then interviewed the candidates and made a preliminary selection of 10, who were asked to prepare themselves to teach a trial class. One candidate dropped out, and the remaining nine were rated according to their teaching ability as demonstrated in the trial classes. Eight were hired.

Center Libraries

Serving the students of the center and the community as well, the center libraries have become an important part of the cultural-cooperation program. The library of a cultural center strives to be a well-rounded library, containing representative American literature in the humanities and social sciences, as well as those reference and technical works which may prove to be useful to the particular community. Each represents also an attempt to establish in a South American setting an American public library in miniature. When it is established, each library is furnished with a small basic collection of standard American works. This collection is augmented with packets of current materials sent periodically from the State Department, locally purchased translations into Spanish and Portuguese of American works, and gifts provided through the duplicate collection of the Library of Congress. The collections in the larger center libraries contain about 5,000 books which circulate freely each month to some 2,000 readers of all ages.

The organization of the center library is being perfected so that it may serve as a laboratory for

the study of library economy and techniques in the United States. Each center library is organized on the basis of the Dewey Decimal System; the books are well arranged and cared for, in some cases by young local nationals who have had training in American library schools. Occasional summer seminars are held by the center librarians to introduce American library methods to local librarians. A technical library expert from the United States travels from center to center, organizing the collections and suggesting improvements in their administration in order to meet in the best manner the needs of the various countries. The library of the center in many cases is the first example in the community of a free circulating library.

Other Activities

The social activities which the cultural centers provide are an important part of the program, though their benefits cannot easily be evaluated. At Concepción the Instituto Chileno-Norteamericano has become a meeting-place for students attending the university in that city. This development has come about through the initiative of the students themselves, who gather there particularly on the weekends to participate in the center's activities, to read, listen to the radio, and meet their friends. In Bahia, Brazil, a volleyball court and basketball court are being built on the grounds as a gift from the city government—evidence of the center's popularity.

In some of the centers such as the Instituto Brasil - Estados Unidos de Ceará at Fortaleza the program includes the publication of a monthly news bulletin of information on the institute's activities. In another case the radio is being used to disseminate such information. The committee on publicity of the Rio institute has begun a weekly broadcast on Thursday evenings at 10 o'clock over the Ministry of Education station. This broadcast consists of a talk and announcements of the institute's activities for the coming week. So far the series has included: A talk on the broader aspects of cultural relations with the United States by Afranio Peixoto, president of the institute; a history of the institute by José Nabuco, vice president; a description of Thanksgiving Day by Mrs. Joseph Piazza, board member; a talk on the institute library by Rex Crawford, American Cultural-Relations Attaché; a comparison of the peoples of the United States

and Hispanic America by the Chilean poet, Gabriela Mistral; and an appeal for a united America by Marico de Millo Franco Alves, mayor of Petrópolis and a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Lectures in English, Spanish, or Portuguese on subjects of special interest to local audiences are given at all the centers on an average of once a week. Visiting American professors give series of lectures in the form of university extension courses, which in some cases lead to a certificate from a local university. Outstanding intellectual leaders are invited regularly to discuss a wide variety of topics. Institute staff members often travel to remote communities to fulfil lecture engagements.

Music is part of the regular schedule at the cultural centers. Recitals by local American and national musicians are given, as well as concert performances by well-known American artists. As a result of the State Department's gift to the larger centers of 25 radio-phonograph combinations equipped with amplifiers and microphones, together with music loan libraries of records, scores, and song-books, frequent record concerts are held.

At Fortaleza, under the auspices of the institute, a concert was given by the United States 628th Army Air Forces Band, which was attended by more than 12,000 persons.

Among those regularly planned activities which are being held are art exhibitions, including photographs of the American scene, reproductions of American or national paintings, and occasionally original works of American or national artists.

The Centro Cultural Venezolano-Americano at Caracas prevailed upon Adolf Dehn, distinguished American artist, to hold an exhibition of his paintings. Mr. Dehn had gone to Venezuela under the auspices of the Standard Oil Company to do a series of paintings for that company but found time to arrange an exhibition of his original water-colors and lithographs at the institute. The exhibition, which attracted overflow crowds, was attended by notable Venezuelan critics and painters.

Another example of the use of exhibitions in the cultural-cooperation program comes from the center at Caracas, where an exhibit was held of photographic prints by Carlos Herrera, aerial photographer for the Venezuelan Ministry of the

Interior. Copies of the prints are being sent to the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress, which provided Sr. Herrera with the film.

The Rosenwald collection of nineteenth-century French prints was well received when shown in Habana, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Montevideo, Santiago, Concepción, Lima, Bogotá, and Mexico City.

Other activities include the production of plays by American authors in English and by local authors in Spanish and Portuguese. An example of the expansion in this direction is the formation of an amateur theatrical group at the Instituto Chileno-Norteamericano de Cultura, Santiago, Chile. The activities of this center embrace a wide field of the arts, including choral singing, painting, the teaching of the history of music, and drama.

Several centers sponsor teas and luncheons to introduce American citizens and local nationals informally to one another and to the activities of the center.

The position of the cultural centers in the life of their respective communities is illustrated by the fact that, when news of the death of President Roosevelt reached them, people of the other American republics from all walks of life came to the centers to mourn with members of the American colony. In Rosario an impressive ceremony was held in the El Circulo theater under the joint auspices of the Asociación Rosarina de Intercambio Cultural and a number of other cultural and civic organizations. From 3 p.m. to midnight a stream of men, women, and children visited the theater to pay homage to the late President. Over 10,000 people of Rosario signed a register which was brought to the United States for presentation to President Truman as a token of Argentine sympathy. In the Caracas center a flag-draped portrait of the late President was hung in the main patio, and a large Venezuelan flag in front of the building was at half-mast. In addition to many public demonstrations in the city, on April 15 several thousand people gathered before the center for a memorial service. The cultural institute at Concepción also reported that crowds of people from all classes, many not members of the institute, called to express their sympathy. During the four days of mourning designated by the Chilean Government, Chilean and American flags

(Continued on page 262)

General Assembly of the United Nations

REPORT FROM LONDON TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Security Council of the United Nations emerged from its second big political test a proven dispute-settling tribunal.

This was established during the fourth week of the inaugural United Nations General Assembly meeting in London, when the Council overcame formidable obstacles to agree on a formula which led to the satisfactory solution of the Soviet complaint that the presence of British troops in Greece constitutes "a situation likely to endanger international peace".

Both Sides Give Ground

Once again the principal parties in the dispute gave ground and reached a compromise originally suggested by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., U. S. Security Council representative, after facts in the case had been thoroughly aired. A similar compromise several days earlier paved the way for the satisfactory settlement by the Council of the Soviet-Iran controversy.

Final solution was found in a proposal advanced by Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs. It represented a considerable modification of previous Soviet demands and demonstrated that controversial matters can be frankly and openly discussed by the Council without jeopardizing the structure of the United Nations.

Vyshinsky's proposal was agreed on by Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Minister, and accepted by the Council provided that the Council close the matter with the statement by the President to the effect that, having taken note of the declarations made by the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and Greece, and later by the Delegations of the United States, France, China, Australia, Poland, the Netherlands, Egypt, and Brazil, regarding the presence of British troops in Greece, as reported in the records of the Council, the Council should consider the matter closed.

With the exception of Mexico, whose representative did not voice an opinion, all interested members of the Council had gone on record with dec-

larations that they did not believe the presence of British troops in Greece endangered international peace.

Stettinius Suggests Solution

Bevin and Vyshinsky, both of whom had used plain language during the discussion, shook hands when the decision was reached last Wednesday night. Two nights earlier, when the Council had reached a deadlock on the question, Stettinius suggested a similar solution. He said:

"I do not believe that it will be wise for the Council to take formal action in this case. We are not here to vote each other down. We are here to examine world conditions, and to deal with dangers to international peace and security, and to help compose differences and disputes which may lead to such dangers. By not acting we are not reflecting on the United Kingdom. It did not threaten international peace and security.

"The Charter expressly enjoins the Council, in discharging its duties, to act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations as stated in the Charter. Among these purposes are the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of kind relations among nations. The Government of the United States is convinced that in the present case and at the present time the Council could do most to maintain international peace and to develop friendly relations among nations by refraining from intervention in this unhappy situation."

The Soviet Government originally demanded the immediate withdrawal of British troops from Greece, and the United Kingdom asked for an official Security Council resolution that the presence of British troops in Greece did not endanger international peace. This had caused the deadlock.

Russians Show Spirit of Cooperation

Vyshinsky was the first to give ground in advancing the accepted proposal. He pointed out

that he had already declared at an earlier Security Council meeting that the Soviet Delegation was prepared to show the spirit of cooperation, and, in order to safeguard the unity of action of members of the Council and the Organization, to move aside everything that separated them. He said:

"The Soviet Delegation is willing not to press for any formal decision of the situation which has arisen in connection with the presence of British troops in Greece. We do not press that the declaration should state that the presence of these troops in Greece is a danger to peace and security, and we do not insist on our previous demands for an immediate withdrawal from Greece."

After studying the Soviet proposal, Bevin agreed to its acceptance. He said:

"I am content on my part to make a similar gesture of conciliation and not to insist on any formal resolution in the matter. It is the desire of my country that this unhappy incident in the relations between ourselves and the Soviet Union should finally be closed so that the unity of action between our two great states and among members of the Security Council as a whole should be maintained and strengthened. This controversy between our two great nations has now been closed."

Two Remaining Questions

Two more political questions remain on the Security Council agenda. Thursday night the Council began consideration of the Ukrainian complaint that the presence of British troops in Indonesia endangers international peace. It appeared as though the Security Council would find an early formula to solve the problem.

Still to be considered is the complaint from the Governments of Syria and Lebanon, in a letter of February fourth to Secretary-General Trygve Lie, stating that the presence of British and French troops in Syria and Lebanon constitutes a grave infringement of the sovereignty of two member states of the United Nations which may give rise to serious disputes. They point out that the governments expected that these foreign troops would be withdrawn immediately on the cessation of hostilities with Germany and Japan and ask the Security Council to adopt a decision recommending the total and simultaneous evacuation of the foreign troops from the Syrian and Lebanese territories.

International Judges Chosen

While the Security Council was dealing with these knotty political problems, the General Assembly proceeded with its assigned task of completing the organizational structure of the United Nations. Highlight of the week was the selection of the 15-man International Court of Justice, which will sit in The Hague.

The Assembly and Security Council, voting independently and simultaneously, filled 13 of the 15 positions on the first ballot. Under the Charter, candidates are required to obtain a majority vote in both the Assembly and Council.

Elected on the first ballot were: Dr. Mo Hsu of China; M. Charles de Visscher of Belgium; Professor Jules Basdevant of France; Dr. Jose Gustavo Guerrero of El Salvador; Professor Sergei Borisovich Krylov of the Soviet Union; Sir Arnold Duncan McNair of the United Kingdom; Fabela Alfaro of Mexico; Green H. Hackworth of the United States; Dr. Alejandro Alvarez of Chile; Dr. J. Philadelpho de Barros Azevedo of Brazil; H. E. Badawi Pasha of Egypt; J. E. Read of Canada; and Dr. Milovan Zoricic of Yugoslavia.

Dr. Helge Klaistad of Norway was added to the Court on the third ballot, and Bohdan Winiarski of Poland was elected on the fourth ballot.

The Assembly has agreed that the judges will receive 54,000 Netherlands florins (approximately \$21,600) a year. The President will receive an additional 15,000 florins (approximately \$6,000) as a special allowance.

The Court will meet in The Hague "as soon as it can be conveniently arranged".

Lie's Acceptance Speech

Trygve Lie, Norwegian Foreign Minister, was installed as Secretary-General of the United Nations in one of the early Assembly functions of the week. President Paul-Henri Spaak administered the oath. Previously, the Assembly by an overwhelming majority adopted the Security Council's unanimous decision to nominate Lie for the highest office in the Organization.

In a brief acceptance speech, Lie paid tribute to the efficient work of the temporary secretariat and promised an impartial approach to all problems. He said:

"It will be my duty always to act as a true international officer, inspired by the same lofty idea of

international cooperation which prompted our great leaders of the last war in taking the initiative in the creation of the United Nations.

" . . . Those who gave their lives in order that we may be free, those who lost their homes, those who suffered and still suffer from the consequences of war have given us a sacred mandate; that is, to build a firm foundation for the peace of the world. We may find difficulties and obstacles ahead of us. But the harder the task, the higher the prize. It is the future of the whole civilized world which is at stake."

Trusteeship Committee Reports

Committee Four (Trusteeship) completed its lengthy consideration of the trusteeship problem and in a report to the Assembly recommended that the powers which are to administer trusteeship territories be invited to conclude trusteeship agreements with the states they feel are "directly concerned". These agreements must be submitted to the second half of the first General Assembly meeting, which will be held in the United States in September instead of April as originally planned. The Committee made no finding on the definition of the term *states directly concerned* and made no recommendation to the Assembly for an interim body to deal with trusteeship matters between the first and second parts of the first session of the General Assembly.

Still to be acted on before the Assembly adjourns, probably about February 13 or 14, are several important matters, including the United Nations budget for 1946. The question of the relationship of the World Federation of Trade Unions and other organizations to the Economic and Social Council, and the refugee problem, also had not been reported out of committee.

The Permanent Headquarters Committee was engaged in consideration of the lengthy report of a special committee which recently returned to London after inspecting possible headquarters sites in the vicinity of New York City and Boston. Objections were voiced to the special committee's first recommendation that interim headquarters be established in New York City and that the permanent home be constructed in the Greenwich-Stamford area of western Connecticut. High cost of land and buildings in that section, sentiments of residents of the area, and crowded conditions

in New York City are among the points raised. Some states still favor San Francisco. The special committee, which was limited to consideration of areas near New York City and Boston, also recommended the Hyde Park area of New York, the Blue Hills section near Boston, and the Beverly district of the North Shore of Massachusetts as favorable permanent headquarters sites. The United States has continuously taken the position that since it is the host government it will not enter into the discussion of the specific site.

Budget Cut to \$21,500,000

The Administrative and Budgetary Committee has agreed on a budget of approximately \$21,500,000 for the United Nations to finance operating expenses in 1946. This represents a cut of about \$3,500,000 from the budget recommended by an advisory group of experts. Two thirds of this cut was made possible when the Assembly decided to hold the second half of the first meeting in September rather than in April.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, U.S. Delegate of the Administrative and Budgetary Committee, at the close of the budget discussions warned against too elaborate plans. "The doors of this institution should never be closed upon any peace-loving nation because the annual dues are more than it can pay. Let us build carefully and prudently and let us live within our common means for the sake of solvency in connection with this great enterprise to which our efforts are dedicated", he said.

A compromise resolution, recommending that the General Assembly adopt arrangements allowing W.F.T.U., as well as other non-governmental organizations whose experience the Economic and Social Council will find necessary to use, to take part for the purpose of consultation in the work of the Economic and Social Council, is the latest development in committee consideration of the question of participation of outside organizations in United Nations affairs. Introduced by Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Delegate, the resolution will be voted on by the Political and Security Committee. Senator Tom Connally, U.S. Delegate on this Committee, repeatedly has pointed out that, if the Committee insisted on naming the W.F.T.U. in any resolution, he would move that the American Federation of Labor also be included.

Refugees Cause Prolonged Discussion

The refugee question also is causing prolonged committee discussion and is still before the Assembly committee. The United States proposed that no refugees be compelled to return to their country of origin if they have finally and definitely expressed valid objections to so doing. This was not acceptable to the Soviet representative, even after it had been amended to include the proviso that the objection of the refugee to returning should be expressed "in complete freedom after receiving full knowledge of the facts, including adequate information from the governments of their countries of origin". It appeared that the drafting subcommittee on refugees would have to bring in majority and minority reports on this point.

The Yugoslav Delegation objected to another U.S. proposal that no action be taken under the resolution which would interfere with the surrender and punishment of war criminals in conformity with international arrangements and agreements. The Yugoslav Delegate felt that the precision of the phrase *international arrangements and agreements* would impose too great a limitation on surrender procedures.

A Soviet proposal that no propaganda should be permitted in refugee claims against the interests of the United Nations was opposed by the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and the United States. Delegates expressed sympathy with the Soviet position that refugee camps should not become centers of intrigue and disaffection, but no drafting formula could be found which was satisfactory to all members of the subcommittee. The Soviet Delegation also proposed that the administrative personnel of the refugee camps should be of the same nationality as the majority of the refugees. This was also opposed by the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands, among others.

Group Representatives Hear Information Plans

In the fourth of a series of meetings designed to familiarize representatives of private organizations with the various functions of the United Nations, members of the temporary secretariat Thursday night described the work of the General Assembly departments and outlined future plans.

Ben Cohen of Chile, Chief of the Information Planning Section and a former special adviser to the temporary Executive Secretary, told the group that the United Nations Information Department will include a division which will maintain close liaison with private and voluntary non-government organizations. He said that these organizations can make an important contribution by helping to keep the world informed as to the work and aims of the United Nations.

"In planning the information program we tried to visualize a service which would make out the United Nations as a living reality to the world. We hoped to have our own radio station and press, films, publications, and exhibitions sections, manned by experts. And if budgetary limitations permit we will set up branch information offices on each continent", Cohen said.

The speakers were Duckworth Barker, Chief of the Public Relations Department; Waldo Chamberlin, head of the Documents Division; and George Mathieu, Chief of the Language Section.

Among those present at the meeting were representatives of the American Council of Education, Association for Education in Citizenship, Church Peace Union, International Council of Women, Institute of International Education, National Council of Women of Great Britain, Pan American League, Salvation Army, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Young Men's Christian Association, and Rotary International.

President Transmits Protocol of Sugar Agreement

To the Senate of the United States:

To the end that the Senate may give its advice and consent to ratification, if it approve thereof, I transmit herewith a certified copy of a protocol dated in London August 31, 1945, prolonging the international agreement regarding the regulation of production and marketing of sugar which was signed in London May 6, 1937.

I also transmit for the information of the Senate the report made to me by the Acting Secretary of State with respect to this matter.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE
January 25, 1946

Released to the press by the White House Jan. 25.

Limitation of the Production of Opium

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Note dated September 8, 1944 from the American Embassy at London to the Foreign Office of the Government of the United Kingdom

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
LONDON, September 8, 1944.

DEAR BENNETT:

I enclose herewith a copy of a Memorandum regarding proposed measures for suppressing opium traffic, which the Department of State has prepared and instructed us to transmit to you. Attached to the Memorandum are a copy of a Joint Resolution of Congress on the question and a copy of a similar Memorandum which has been sent to our Embassy in Tehran for transmission to the Government of Tehran.¹

As you will note, the Memorandum (page 3-4) urges that all opium producing countries take steps to limit production to medical and scientific requirements and expresses the hope that such measures will clear the way for an eventual Poppy Limitation Convention, for which preparations were undertaken several years ago by the Opium Advisory Committee. The Department in its Memorandum notes, however, that efforts to convene a Poppy Limitation Conference will be fruitless unless the Government of Iran is willing to participate therein; it suggests that the British Government might assist in this matter by making appropriate representations to the Iranian Government. A similar suggestion is also being made to the Soviet Government.

Other points raised in the Memorandum relate to the questions of opium production and exports in India and Burma.

Yours sincerely,

W. J. GALLMAN
Counselor of Embassy

J. C. STERNDAL BENNETT, C.M.G., M.C.,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W. 1.

Draft Memorandum

There is transmitted to the British Government a copy of Public Law 400, Seventy-eighth Congress of the United States of America, approved July 1, 1944. In compliance therewith the Government of the United States urges the Government of Great Britain to give consideration to the advisability of taking such steps as may be necessary to assure that the production of opium in India and Burma be limited to the amount required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.

This resolution is an expression of the conviction of the people of the United States that drug addiction and the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs should be attacked at their source and that American citizens now serving abroad in countries where opium is produced and sold freely should be protected from the danger of acquiring the drug habit. It is generally recognized that production of opium over and above medicinal and scientific requirements is the principal cause of illicit traffic, of which the United States is one of the chief victims.

A long step forward towards the suppression of the abuse of opium was taken when the British Government on November 10 last announced that it had "decided to adopt the policy of total prohibition of opium smoking in the British and British-protected territories in the Far East which are now in enemy occupation and, in accordance with this policy, the prepared opium monopolies for-

For additional information on the subject of the limitation of the production of opium see the statement by the Secretary of State on July 3, 1944, BULLETIN of July 9, 1944, p. 47; the article by George A. Morlock, BULLETIN of Dec. 10, 1944, p. 723; the exchanges of notes between this Government and other governments: BULLETIN of Nov. 26, 1944, p. 629 and Dec. 10, 1944, p. 725 (Afghanistan), BULLETIN of May 13, 1945, p. 911 (Mexico), BULLETIN of June 3, 1945, p. 1031 (China), BULLETIN of July 8, 1945, p. 63 (Turkey), BULLETIN of July 22, 1945, p. 129 (U.S.S.R.).

¹ Enclosures to Memorandum not printed.

merly in operation in these territories will not be reestablished on their reoccupation." This Government concurs in the further statement contained in that announcement that "The success of the enforcement of prohibition will depend on the steps taken to limit and control the production of opium in other countries." In consonance with this statement, it would seem to be appropriate and timely to exchange views concerning measures which may be taken to secure the cooperation of the interested governments in the solution of this problem.

As a result of the decision of the British and Netherland Governments to suppress smoking opium in the Far Eastern areas referred to above and the uncompromising attitude of the Chinese and United States Governments, the legitimate market for smoking opium in those areas, formerly amounting to about 350,000 kilograms annually, will no longer exist. Consequently, in future, exports of opium will have to be limited to the demands of the world market for medicinal and scientific requirements only. During the period immediately after the war, it is estimated that the world market for opium for medicinal purposes will require about 400,000 kilograms of opium, whereas world production of raw opium for the year 1944 has been estimated by experts of this Government, in the absence of exact figures, as amounting to about 2,400,000 kilograms. There is also production in Central Europe of morphine direct from poppy straw totaling about 8,500 kilograms.

The Government of the United States is urging all opium-producing countries with which it has friendly relations to take steps to limit production to medical and scientific requirements. It hopes that this action will clear the way for a conference for the purpose of drafting a suitable poppy limitation convention, preparations for which were undertaken several years ago by the Opium Advisory Committee.

In the hope of expediting and promoting agreement, the United States Government suggests that the proposed convention should contain provisions:

1. Stating in clear language that its objectives are (a) to suppress the abuse of narcotic drugs and (b) to supplement the Hague Opium Convention of 1912.

2. Restricting the cultivation of opium poppies for the production of raw opium to the countries which have been producing opium in quantity for many years and restricting the number of countries which may export opium to not more than five of the largest producers.

3. Restricting the cultivation of opium poppies for the direct extraction of morphine to present or lower levels, and prohibiting the exportation of any of the extracted morphine.

4. Establishing a control body consisting of not more than seven members who shall have adequate powers to enforce compliance with their decisions.

5. Requiring all countries and territories to submit estimates of their requirements for raw opium annually to the Control Body.

6. Specifying that each opium producing-exporting country be allotted by the Control Body an annual production and export quota.

7. Requiring all importing countries and territories to buy in a given year the quantities of opium estimated as needed for that year.

8. Assuring the producer a fair return.

9. Requiring the standardization of opium by all producers.

10. Requiring the licensing and complete control of all cultivators by the national authorities with the submission annually of accurate statistics covering the area cultivated and the quantity of opium produced.

11. Incorporating a system of complete and absolute government control over the distribution of opium and any products of the poppy containing morphine, and over stocks.

12. Stipulating that the parties to the proposed convention which are not parties to the Geneva Drug Convention of 1925 agree to apply Chapter V of the latter convention, which sets up a system of import permits and export authorizations for the control of the international trade in opium and other dangerous drugs.

13. Prohibiting a producing country which becomes a party to the convention from supplying, directly or indirectly, consuming countries which have not become parties to the convention, and prohibiting consuming countries which become parties to the convention from buying from producing countries which have not become parties to the convention.

14. Stipulating that opium coming from States which are not parties to the convention shall not

be allowed to pass through the territory of parties to the convention.

15. Calling for the prohibition of the manufacture, importation, exportation, and use of smoking opium, and the closing of opium monopolies.

16. Stipulating that a consuming country, either in the event of a demonstrated discrimination against a consuming country in the matter of supply, or in the event of an emergency arising which interferes with or closes the existing source of supply of the said consuming country, may become a producing country, but only with the consent of the Control Body.

17. Insuring the absolute and complete independence of the Control Body.

18. Establishing a businesslike and specific arrangement whereby the parties to the convention accept responsibility for and agree to pay each their fair share of the cost of implementation through machinery set up by the convention.

This Government hopes that the British Government on its part will fulfil the intention expressed in its statement of November 10, 1943, referred to above, to "consult the governments of other countries concerned with a view to securing their effective cooperation in the solution of this problem." In this connection, it is realized that it will be fruitless to convene a poppy limitation conference unless Iran is willing to participate therein. The Government of the United States is presenting to the Iranian Foreign Office at Tehran a memorandum strongly urging the Iranian Government to limit the production of opium to medicinal and scientific requirements and to cooperate in the work of drafting a poppy limitation convention. That memorandum is along the lines of the copy which is attached hereto. If the British Government could see its way clear to make appropriate representations to the Iranian Government, it is believed that the Iranian Government might give favorable consideration to the proposed program. This suggestion is also being made to the Soviet Government. It may also be pointed out that if most of the opium-producing countries were to make sacrifices for the common good by limiting production to an authorized proportion of the total quantity of opium required by the world for medical and scientific purposes, and one country were to continue to produce between 200 and 300 tons annually for its own non-medical use, such a reservoir would inevitably

be drawn upon by illicit traffickers for their supplies.

Pending the entering into effect of an international poppy limitation convention, this Government suggests that it would be helpful if the British Government would give immediate consideration to the advisability of taking any steps necessary with a view to the announcement at the earliest possible moment that the Governments of India and Burma will hereafter prohibit the production and the export of opium for other than strictly medicinal and scientific purposes, and will take effective measures to prevent illicit production of opium in their territories and illicit traffic in opium from their territories.

The Government of the United States is urging each of the opium-producing countries with which it has friendly relations to make similar announcements believing that such action would go far to ensure the success of the prohibition of the use of prepared opium in the Far East and to safeguard all countries against the possibility of an era of increased drug addiction similar to that which followed the first World War.

Before it will be possible to resume international discussions in the Opium Advisory Committee or other body on the main principles to be included in a poppy control convention, a large amount of preparatory work remains to be done. This Government feels that much progress could and should be made during the present year, and accordingly ventures to suggest two problems the early solution of which would facilitate the preparatory work.

The first of these problems is the matter of exports of opium from India. The position of the Government of India was set forth in the following statement, dated February 24, 1939, which was circulated in League of Nations document No. O.C. 1751 (e), March 6, 1939:

"Since the beginning of 1936, exports of opium from India had practically ceased except for shipments of opium for medical purposes to the United Kingdom and very small despatches of raw opium to a few other places, viz., French and Portuguese Settlements in India, Nepal, Zanzibar and Pemba. The exports to these latter places are allowed in accordance with long standing practice and are subject to arrangements which confine the amount of such exports to the quantities approved by the Governments of those countries. Opium is also

exported to Burma and Aden; before 1937, these territories formed an integral part of India and it has been decided to continue to allow them to draw their supplies of opium from India at cost price so long as they require them. It will thus be noticed that India is not an exporting country in any substantial sense."

It would be helpful if the British Government could furnish this and other interested governments with details in regard to its intended future policy concerning the export of opium from India to supply either medical or non-medical needs. Presumably it may wish to modify the position taken in 1939 and not authorize shipments for use in the manufacture of smoking opium, in view of the changes brought about by the war and its decision of November 10, 1943 to prohibit smoking opium in its Far Eastern territories.

The second problem relates to the Indian States. The position of the Government of India is also contained in the statement of February 24, 1939 referred to above, as follows:

"I am to add that the Government of India are not at present in a position to enter into any binding obligations on behalf of any part of India except British India. As will be seen from paragraphs 3 and 4 below, they have already secured a large measure of cooperation from the States in all work for opium control and have every reason to hope that they will have increasing success in this direction. This, however, is secured by persuasion and not by injunction, and it is therefore necessary to make a formal reservation on behalf of the States. The other parties need be the less concerned about such a formal declaration for the reasons that the Government of India control the only routes by which opium from the producing States can reach any country outside India and that, so far as India is concerned, it is the interest, as well as the duty, of the Governments of the British Indian Provinces and of those States which are most closely collaborating with the Government of India to secure that smuggling of opium out of the producing States is reduced to a minimum."

This policy had been previously applied. When signing the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs dated June 26, 1936, the delegate of the Government of India declared, "That India makes its acceptance of the Convention subject to the reservation that the said Convention does not apply to the Indian States

or to the Shan States (which are part of British India)." In as much as the Indian States number about 570, contain over one-fifth of the whole population of India, produce annually about 185,000 kilograms of opium, and have licensed more than 8,000 shops for selling opium, it is felt that the Indian States should be represented directly or indirectly at any conference or meeting which may assemble to draft a poppy limitation convention. Otherwise, an important part of world opium production would escape control; and unless all opium production is brought under control the task of drafting a poppy limitation convention will be rendered impossible of accomplishment.

The Government of the United States believes that the British Government will agree that it would be of assistance at this time if the British Government would indicate whether it will be possible in future to have the Indian States represented at international conferences relating to opium or, if not, whether the British Government will be prepared to enter into binding obligations with other countries on behalf of those states.

With regard to the smuggling of opium out of the producing areas in India, the United States has an interest in the situation in India because recently it has been receiving opium in the illicit traffic from India as reported in this Government's reports for the years 1942 and 1943 on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs. Indian opium has also recently appeared in the illicit traffic in Canada. The existence of illicit traffic in opium in India is disclosed in League of Nations document No. O.C./A.R. 1940/60, dated September 25, 1943, which is the annual report of the Government of India on opium and other dangerous drugs for the year 1940:

"Opium continued to be smuggled from the poppy producing areas of Kaya Khabal, Amb, Sher Garh, Phulra and Gandaf situated on the border of Hazara and Mardan Districts of the North-West Frontier Province, Afghanistan and Nepal. As in previous years, there was a considerable amount of illicit traffic in opium from the unadministered territories along the North East Frontier of Assam and from the Punjab Hill States, the States of Rajputana and Central India, the States of Tipperah and Cooch Behar and from the Hukong Valley."

The Government of the United States also has a particular interest at this time in the quantity

of opium produced annually in India, which has fluctuated between 250,000 and 350,000 kilograms in the past few years, because of the presence in India of large numbers of American soldiers and American merchant seamen. As a means of protecting the health of those men this Government urges the British Government to give immediate consideration to the problem of surplus opium now existing in India.

It would be appreciated if the British Government would communicate to this Government its views with regard to the above matters, including its observations concerning the provisions which this Government has suggested be incorporated in the proposed poppy limitation convention. It would also be appreciated if the British Government would inform this Government at an early date whether it is prepared to make the suggested announcement concerning the limitation of the production of opium to medicinal and scientific requirements.

Text of a note dated August 13, 1945 from the Foreign Office of the Government of the United Kingdom, replying to the note of the American Embassy

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

No. U 6028/32/87.

13th August, 1945.

DEAR GALLMAN,

You sent to Sterndale Bennett on the 8th September, 1944, a memorandum from the State Department concerning proposed measures for suppressing the opium traffic and a copy of a Joint Resolution of Congress on this question.

I now enclose a memorandum dealing with the points raised in these communications. I must apologise for the great delay which has occurred in dealing with this subject. Considerable discussion was required between the various Departments concerned with Opium control, and correspondence was necessary with the Governments of India and the African territories concerned, before a final statement was possible.

We hope the points raised are covered adequately and in such a way as to show that the aims on which both our Governments are agreed are being pursued by His Majesty's Government as speedily as local circumstances permit.

Yours sincerely,

J. D. MABBOTT

MR. WALDEMAR J. GALLMAN,

United States Embassy.

1, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.

683408-46-2

Memorandum on the Opium Traffic

His Majesty's Government have considered the copy of Public Law 400 and the accompanying memorandum (7352/6262/87) received from the Government of the United States on the subject of the limitation of opium production.

2. His Majesty's Government note the view of the United States Government that drug addiction and the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs should be attacked at their source by the method of limiting opium production to medical and scientific requirements, and they are ready to give careful and sympathetic consideration to such further measures as may be practicable towards that end. In deciding to adopt the policy of total prohibition of opium smoking in the British and British Protected Territories in the Far East which are now in enemy occupation, and not to re-establish the prepared opium monopolies formerly in operation in those territories upon their re-occupation His Majesty's Government pointed out, in their declaration of 10th November 1943, that the success of this policy of prohibition would depend on the steps taken to limit and control the production of opium in other countries. For this reason, as well as on broad humanitarian grounds, it is the earnest desire of the British people to co-operate with other States in finding an effective and satisfactory solution of the problem.

3. Accordingly His Majesty's Government welcome the suggestion of the Government of the United States that a Conference should be held, under appropriate auspices, as soon as circumstances permit for the purpose of drafting a suitable opium limitation Convention, and they and the Government of India would be glad to participate in such a Conference.

As the State Department is aware, a great deal of preparatory work in connection with this question was carried out by the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations immediately before the war, when agreement was reached as to the main principles upon which an opium limitation Convention should be based. On the request of the Advisory Committee draft Articles were prepared by the Secretariat of the League, but at this point the outbreak of hostilities made further progress impossible. The convenient course would therefore seem to be to resume the study of the problem from the point where it was interrupted by the war, and in particular,

to utilise the preparatory work already undertaken (with which a representative of the American Government was associated) as the basis for drafting the suggested new agreement, recognizing of course that changes may have occurred in the interval which will need to be taken into account. His Majesty's Government would be glad to have the further observations of the United States Government in the light of the foregoing remarks, and in the meantime they would prefer to defer comment on the specific provisions suggested in the Memorandum for incorporation in the proposed Convention. They are, however, disposed to think, subject to the views of the United States Government, that it would be more convenient to leave the formulation of such provisions for discussion and settlement at the projected conference, bearing in mind that all the opium producing countries are closely concerned with the problem, as are also to a lesser degree the importing countries, and that further progress can only be made with the consent of all the interested parties. Pending the summoning of the conference His Majesty's Government and the Government of India will, so far as present circumstances permit, carefully examine the proposals of the United States Government and will set on foot the necessary enquiries.

4. The Government of the United States suggest that it would be helpful if the British Government could give immediate consideration to the advisability of making an announcement at the earliest possible moment that the Governments of India and Burma will hereafter prohibit the production and the export of opium for other than strictly medicinal and scientific purposes, and will take effective measures to prevent illicit production of opium in their territories and illicit traffic in opium from their territories. His Majesty's Government and the Government of India will continue, in the future as in the past, strictly to control the production and export of opium in accordance with their treaty obligations, but they regret that they are unable at the present time to make an announcement in the terms suggested. The reasons are as follows.

In India the position as to opium smoking varies somewhat in the different provinces and States but, broadly speaking, the sale of prepared opium, the smoking of opium in company and the possession by smokers of more than a

very small amount of prepared opium at any one time is everywhere forbidden. In some Provinces only registered addicts may possess prepared opium, while in some parts of British India and certain Indian States, opium smoking has been prohibited altogether.

By far the greatest part of the opium consumed in India is taken through the mouth by persons who in the great majority of cases take small doses as required and are not slaves to the habit. Raw opium for this purpose can only be bought in licensed Government shops and in strictly limited quantities. Opium indeed is widely used in India as the commonest and most treasured of the household remedies accessible to the people, being taken both for prophylactic and analgesic purposes and in order to avert or lessen fatigue. It must be remembered that in a country so vast and so poor as India the ministrations of qualified doctors or druggists are, to large numbers of the population living in remote rural areas, not readily available. Consequently the non-medical use of opium in India as an indulgence to such small extent as it may exist, is so interwoven with the medical and quasimedical uses that it would not be administratively practicable to distinguish between them; nor, as the United States Government will appreciate, would it be practicable to undertake the general prohibition of a practice which is tolerated and even regarded as beneficial by public opinion. Centuries of inherited experience have taught the people of India discretion in the use of opium and its misuse is rare. In 1937 the average consumption of opium per head in British India for all purposes (including veterinary) was .6137 grammes. In the United States of America according to Table III in the latest medical analysis by the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations of the Annual Reports of Governments on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs a total of .6174 grammes of raw opium was used to prepare drugs for each member of the population in the same year; and it must be remembered that the morphine content of Indian opium is lower than that of much other opium. The Government of India are engaged upon extensive plans for the increased provision and wider distribution of medical facilities in India after the war as part of their policy of reconstruction; meanwhile, until medical facilities are available for the population as a whole on a greatly increased scale it would

not be practicable wise or indeed humane to require that consumption of opium should be limited to purposes formally certified to be medical and scientific.

As regards Burma, it is the declared policy of the Government of Burma that opium consumption should eventually be suppressed and the Government's long-term measures are directed towards this end. But there are practical difficulties in the way of a full immediate implementation of that policy. The special considerations which arise from the prevalence of opium smuggling across the frontiers have recently been explained in a comprehensive statement sent to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington for transmission to State Department on 5th April, 1945. A copy of this statement is attached for convenient reference.¹

5. It is further suggested in the Memorandum that there are two problems, the early solution of which would facilitate the preparatory work which must be carried out before resuming discussions, one being the question of exports of opium from India, the other concerning the constitutional position of the Indian States.

The position as regards exports of opium from India is that prepared opium is no longer exported at all, but the Government of India still continues to export small quantities of raw opium to meet the needs of certain territories with which there is a close geographical or long-standing political link, namely, French and Portuguese Settlements in India, Nepal, Burma, Zanzibar (including Pemba) and Aden. These exports are made at the wish of, and are confined to the quantities approved by the Governments of the territories in question, and the Government of India are prepared to terminate the traffic immediately they are notified by these Governments that the opium is no longer required. For certain of the above-mentioned territories His Majesty's Government has no responsibility; of the remainder, Aden and Zanzibar may conveniently be mentioned first. In both places the system of licensed consumers is in operation, but the number of consumers is extremely small, viz; 62 in Aden and 33 in Zanzibar, and is decreasing in the natural course of events as the old addicts die off. Licenses are issued only to confirmed addicts after careful enquiry into their needs, and so far as practicable treatment is provided by the method of regulated issues on medical advice. The question

has, however, been discussed further with the Aden and Zanzibar Governments and it has now been agreed that the few remaining addicts in these two territories should be treated as medical cases, the necessary medicinal preparations for them being obtained as for medical purposes. As soon, therefore, as the necessary alternative arrangements can be made, these governments will cease to obtain raw opium from India to meet the needs of these people.

In Burma, as explained in the attached paper, the short-term policy to be adopted following re-occupation of the country, may involve the sale of opium from Government shops for a time. This opium must be obtained from India. As soon as the Government of Burma is in a position to enforce its long-term policy of complete suppression of opium consumption by any means, the importation of Indian opium will cease.

As regards the second problem, the State Department will be aware from the statement of 4th February, 1939, to which reference is made in their Memorandum under reply, that there is a constitutional difficulty about the formal participation of the Indian States in the existing opium conventions. The difficulty is, however, as explained in the statement, one largely of form, due to the fact that the Indian States are not British territory, although under suzerainty. But although the control over their internal affairs is thus in practice liable to considerable limitations, in fact the Indian States co-operate to a large and increasing extent with the Government of India in their policy of opium control. States which produce opium for the Government of India are required to secure that cultivators deliver the whole of the produce to the State Governments. The Government of India purchase surplus opium in excess of States' own requirements and control the only routes by which opium from the producing states can reach any country outside India.

It would not be appropriate or practical for the Indian States, which number some hundreds and which have no international status, to be represented as such at future international conferences. Active consideration will, however, be given to the problem of associating experts drawn from the Indian States with the Indian delegations to future conferences on this subject.

¹ Not printed.

The Government of the United States will see, therefore, that the two questions which they suggest should receive examination during the year are, from the practical point of view, of relatively minor importance and should present no obstacle to the conclusion of a future agreement. So far as His Majesty's Government and the Government of India are aware, seizures outside India of contraband opium originating in the Indian States, as also in British India, have for some years been infrequent and have remained so, notwithstanding the strain and difficulties under which the administrative machine has been working during the war. All possible measures will of course continue to be taken to suppress the export of contraband opium. The Government of India have recently addressed all Provincial Governments urging them to tighten up their control over the possession and distribution of opium and to overhaul their machinery for dealing with illicit traffic; they have instructed all Collectors of Customs both at the major and the minor ports to galvanise and where necessary expand their organisations for the prevention and detection of opium smuggling; and the necessity for exercising the strictest control over the sources of production within their respective territories is being impressed on all Indian States.

6. It is stated further that the American people are anxious about the possibility of American troops acquiring the drug habit while stationed abroad in India and Burma. In this connection it should be made clear that prepared opium, which is the form of the drug likely to produce addiction, is not permitted to be sold in either India or Burma. The sale of opium and other drugs to United States soldiers in cantonments, in which a substantial proportion of the United States troops in India are stationed, is forbidden under Section 56 of the Cantonments Act except with the specific permission of the Commanding Officer. In Bengal under the general conditions applicable to excise vend licenses the licensee is forbidden on pain of cancellation of the license to sell opium and other drugs to United States soldiers, whether or not in uniform. The Governments of other provinces where United States soldiers are stationed are being asked to consider, if need be, the possibility of strengthening provincial rules in a similar manner. Moreover, in Burma raw opium can only be bought by registered addicts; and the

small supplies available for this purpose do not constitute any danger to American troops, since the addicts would seldom, if ever, have any surplus for disposal. There is no contraband trade in prepared opium in India, and any illicit traffic in raw opium for eating owing to strict control is small in volume; offenders are subject to heavy penalties. In Burma, the contraband opium brought across the borders from China may in some circumstances constitute a risk; and as explained in the attached paper, the policy of the Burma administration which is directed towards the suppression of smuggling is the best safeguard against the danger of addiction. The considered view of His Majesty's Government is that, upon the whole, the risk of troops acquiring the opium habit through service in India or Burma is very slight. It may be pointed out that British troops stationed in India and Burma over a very long period of years, have never shown the slightest tendency to become drug addicts. Cases of this kind are almost unknown.

7. The American Government assert that it would be fruitless to convene a Poppy limitation Conference unless Iran, which is one of the main producing countries, is willing to participate therein, and ask that the representations which have been made to that country by the Government of the United States in a parallel memorandum should be supported by the British Government. There is ample evidence that large quantities of opium are exported from Iran, mainly to China and the Far East, and there can be little doubt that a considerable proportion of this opium finds its way on to the illicit market. For the reasons stated above His Majesty's Government feel that the question of limiting the production of opium to medical and scientific requirements is one which is best left for discussion at the proposed Conference, but they fully agree that it is essential to bring exports of opium from Iran under the system of international control as soon as possible. The position in this respect is that Iran is a party only to the 1931 Convention, and it is considered, therefore, that Iran should be urged to accept the existing opium Conventions, including Article 3a of the International Opium Convention of 1912, and to ensure a proper control over exports. In the view of His Majesty's Government this is a preliminary step

(Continued on page 261)

International Organizations and Conferences

Calendar of Meetings

The United Nations:		
General Assembly	London	January 10 (continuing in session)
Security Council	London	January 17 (continuing in session)
Economic and Social Council	London	January 23 (continuing in session)
Civil Aviation Conference	Bermuda	January 15 (continuing in session)
Council of Foreign Ministers: Meeting of Deputies	London	January 18 (continuing in session)
International Labor Organization:		
Conference of Delegates on Constitutional Questions	London	January 21 (continuing in session)
International Development Works Committee	Montreal	January 28-February 2
International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts (CITEJA): 14th Session	Paris	January 22 (continuing in session)
Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry	En route to Berlin	Hearings will open in Berlin on February 15. Hearings held in London from January 25 to February 5.
Far Eastern Commission	En route to Washington	Hearings closed in Tokyo on February 1
International Cotton Study Groups: Subcommittee of the International Advisory Committee	Washington	February 18
North American Regional Broadcasting Engineering Conference	Washington	February 4 (continuing in session)
Council of the United Maritime Authority	London	February 4 (continuing in session)
West Indian Conference	St. Thomas, Virgin Islands (U. S.)	February 21
Extraordinary Meeting of the Directors of the International Meteorological Services (IMO)	London	February 25-March 2
Regional Air Navigation Conference	Dublin	March 4
International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Boards of Governors	Wilmington Island, Ga.	March 8

The dates in the calendar are as of Feb. 10, 1946.

The Record of the Week

World Food Crisis

Statement by THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press February 6]

For the world as a whole, a food crisis has developed which may prove to be the worst in modern times. More people face starvation and even actual death for want of food today than in any war year and perhaps more than in all the war years combined.

The United States and other countries have moved food into war-torn countries in record amounts, but there has been a constantly widening gap between essential minimum needs and available supplies.

Although this country enjoyed a near-record production of food and a record crop of wheat, the wheat crops of Europe and North Africa and the rice crops of the Far East have proved to be much shorter than anticipated; in fact some areas have experienced the shortest crops in fifty years because of extreme droughts and the disruption of war.

We in this country have been consuming about 3,300 calories per person per day. In contrast, more than 125 million people in Europe will have to subsist on less than 2,000 calories a day; 28 million will get less than 1,500 calories a day and in some parts of Europe, large groups will receive as little as 1,000 calories.

Under these circumstances it is apparent that only through superhuman efforts can mass starvation be prevented. In recognition of this situation Great Britain only yesterday announced cuts in rations of fats and a return to the dark war-time loaf of bread.

I am sure that the American people are in favor of carrying their share of the burden.

Accordingly, I have instructed the appropriate agencies of the Government to put into effect a number of emergency measures designed to help meet critically urgent needs to the greatest possi-

ble extent in the shortest possible time. The cooperation of every man, woman and child, the food trades and industries, the transportation industry, and others will be needed to make these measures effective. I know the conscience of the American people will not permit them to withhold or stint their cooperation while their fellow men in other lands suffer and die.

The measures to be taken are as follows:

1. The appropriate agencies of this Government will immediately inaugurate a vigorous campaign to secure the full cooperation of all consumers in conserving food, particularly bread. Additional emphasis will be placed upon the cooperation of bakers and retailers in reducing waste of bread in distribution channels.

2. The use of wheat in the direct production of alcohol and beer will be discontinued; the use of other grains for the production of beverage alcohol will be limited, beginning March 1, to five days' consumption a month; and the use of other grains for the production of beer will be limited to an aggregate quantity equal to that used for this purpose in 1940 which was 30 percent less than the quantity used in 1945. This will save for food about 20 million bushels of grain by June 30, 1946.

3. The wheat flour extraction rate (the quantity of flour produced from each bushel of wheat) will be raised to 80 percent for the duration of the emergency. Also, steps will be taken to limit the distribution of flour to amounts essential for current civilian distribution. This will save about 25 million bushels of wheat during the first half of 1946.

4. The Department of Agriculture will control millers' inventories of wheat, and bakers' and distributors' inventories of flour. The inventory controls will be designed to maintain the wheat and

flour being held for civilian use at the minimum necessary for distribution purposes.

5. Specific preference will be given to the rail movement of wheat, corn, meat, and other essential foods in order promptly to export maximum quantities to the destinations where most needed.

6. The Department of Agriculture will exercise direct control over exports of wheat and flour to facilitate movement to destinations of greatest need.

7. Necessary steps will be taken to export during this calendar year, 375,000 tons of fats and oils, 1.6 billion pounds of meat, of which one billion pounds is to be made available during the first half of 1946, and to increase the exports of dairy products, particularly cheese and evaporated milk.

8. The War and Navy Departments already have aided materially the movement of Philippine copra (the raw material from which coconut oil is produced) by releasing 200 LCM and J boats for the inter-island trade in the Philippines. These Departments and the War Shipping Administration will take immediate steps to make available the additional ships needed for this purpose.

The Secretaries of War and Navy will release for the movement of food to Europe all refrigerated ships not essential to the maintenance of the flow of food to the armed forces.

9. The Department of Agriculture will develop additional ways in which grain now being used in the feeding of livestock and poultry could be conserved for use as human food. These steps may include means to obtain the rapid marketing of heavy hogs, preferably all those over 225 pounds, and of beef cattle with a moderate rather than a high degree of finish; to encourage the culling of poultry flocks; to prevent excessive chick production; and to encourage more economical feeding of dairy cattle. Regulations to limit wheat inventories of feed manufacturers and to restrict the use of wheat in feed will be prepared.

We are requesting the cooperation of retailers and other distributors in informally rationing commodities that will be in scarce supply for the months immediately ahead. Actual reductions in the volume of distribution may be suggested, with the obligations placed on the industry involved to handle distribution equitably. I believe that with the wholehearted cooperation of food manufac-

turers, wholesalers, and retailers the job can be done.

The measures which I have directed will no doubt cause some inconvenience to many of us. Millers and bakers, for example, will have to adapt their operations to produce and to use flour of a higher extraction rate while consumers may not be able to get exactly the kind of bread that many prefer. We will not have as large a selection of meats, cheese, evaporated milk, ice cream, margarine, and salad dressing as we may like. However, these inconveniences will be a small price to pay for saving lives, mitigating suffering in liberated countries, and helping to establish a firmer foundation for peace.

In attempting to alleviate the shortages abroad, this country will adhere to the policy of giving preference to the liberated peoples and to those who have fought beside us, but we shall also do our utmost to prevent starvation among our former enemies.

I am confident that every citizen will cooperate wholeheartedly in the complete and immediate mobilization of this country's tremendous resources to win this world-wide war against mass starvation.

The wheat and other food products planned for export during the first six months of this year will provide 50,000,000 people with a diet of 2,000 calories a day or 100,000,000 with 1,000 calories a day.

In half of Europe today the urban population is existing on less than 2,000 calories a day, compared with 3,300 a person here.

World food production per capita this year is about 12 percent below pre-war production. In Europe it is about one fourth below normal, and it is almost as much in Japan.

In many parts of the Orient the situation is even more critical than in the worst areas of Europe.

In the Philippines production declined even more than in Japan, where it was a fifth below pre-war.

In India and the Far East, where 95 percent of the world's rice normally is produced, production is 15 percent below normal because of drought and cumulative effects of the war. The greatest reduction is in Burma, Siam, and Indo-China, the largest exporters.

Food Consumption in European Countries

[Released to the press February 6]

The Emergency Economic Committee for Europe has reviewed such information as is available to it about the levels of food consumption in European countries, with the object of estimating the diet in terms of calories which an average person in each country might expect to receive in the course of the next few months.

The information on which this study is based is incomplete. In some cases it has been necessary to use information obtained through non-official channels. In all cases the future position has been forecast in terms of prospects as they appeared early in January so that changes in the food outlook which may have taken place since then are not taken into account. Thus, much of the information on which the forecasts have been based is subject to an appreciable margin of error. Nevertheless, the Committee considers that its review presents a substantially correct broad picture of the prospective food position in the countries covered.

The broad picture that emerges, after taking into account all home-grown and imported food supplies available or in sight, is that over the next few months over 140 million people in the European countries reviewed will have to continue to live on a diet which provides an average of less than 2,000 calories a day.¹

Specifically the committee has found that:

1. Approximately 100 million people in the following groups will probably be receiving an average total diet of 1,500 calories per person per day or less:

(a) The non-farm population of Austria (74 percent).² (The non-farm population in the

United States and United Kingdom zones and in Vienna are currently receiving somewhat over 1,500 calories, but most recent information indicates that rations may have to be reduced, thereby bringing the diet of the non-farm population in all zones of Austria under 1,500 calories)

(b) The farm population of tobacco-growing regions in Bulgaria (9 percent)

(c) German residents in Czechoslovakia (so far as they do not qualify for Czechoslovak citizenship (16 percent)

(d) The non-farm population of eastern Slovakia (3 percent)

(e) The non-farm population of Finland (43 percent)

(f) The non-farm population of Germany (75 percent). (The non-farm population in the United States and United Kingdom zones, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics zones, with certain groups excepted, and in Berlin are currently receiving somewhat over 1,500 calories, but most recent information indicates that rations may have to be reduced, thereby bringing the diet of the non-farm population in all zones under 1,500 calories)

(g) The non-farm population of Hungary, especially Budapest (50 percent)

(h) The non-farm population of Italy (59 percent)

(i) The non-farm population of Rumania (30 percent)

(j) The non-farm population of Spain (40 percent) may also be in this category.

2. A further 40 million people will probably be receiving an average total diet of over 1,500 but less than 2,000 calories including:

(a) The non-farm population of France (65 percent)²

(b) The non-farm population of Bohemia, Moravia, and western Slovakia (50 percent)

(c) The non-farm population of Greece (47 percent)

(d) The farm and non-farm population of certain districts of Yugoslavia (33 percent).

3. An average of a bare 2,000 calories per day appears to be in prospect for the non-farm popu-

¹ It is emphasized that the division of various groups of the population of Europe into broad diet categories is based on the estimated prospective average level of the total diet of the group concerned. Within any group the actual consumption of different individuals may vary from starvation to fully adequate levels.

² The percentage figures shown in parentheses are an estimate of the proportion of the total population of the country concerned which is in the particular group listed. Thus, about 74 percent of the total population of Austria is estimated to be in the non-farm population group.

lation of Luxembourg and possibly Portugal. Somewhat higher diets still under 2,500 calories may be anticipated for the non-farm populations of Belgium, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland (with certain groups at lower levels), and Yugoslavia.

4. Average diets of over 2,500 calories will be available only for the non-farm populations of Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom and farm populations of all countries except where otherwise noted above.

It should be noted that the above classification excludes entirely Albania, Éire, Turkey, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for which no definite information on the food situation was available to the Committee.

While this study is in terms of calories only, as a convenient indicator of the level of food supply, adequate supplies of other nutritional elements—proteins, fats, vitamins, and minerals—are also essential. In general, current and prospective European diets are even less satisfactory in other nutritional elements and in palatability than they are in calories.

As a guide to the possible nutritional and economic effects of the diet levels described in this review, it may be noted that a diet containing an average of about 2,650 calories per day, in addition to necessary quantities of other nutritional elements, has been recommended by the UNRRA Food Committee as the amount of food sufficient to maintain full health and efficiency in a population with a normal distribution according to sex, age, and occupation. Pre-war diets in some countries in southern and eastern Europe did not reach this level, however, while diets in north-western European countries were generally at levels somewhat above this standard.

An average diet of around 2,000 calories has been generally recognized in military and civilian-relief planning as a minimum level below which there would be marked effects on ability to work and danger of the development of disease and unrest associated with food shortage. These effects become progressively more serious as the diet is reduced down to and below 1,500 calories and the period of low diet is prolonged.

Thus a serious gap between food supplies and minimum requirements remains for many millions of people in Europe even after the vigorous efforts

to alleviate the position which have been, and are being, made by the governments and international agencies concerned have been taken into account.

Special note accompanying statement:

The Emergency Economic Committee for Europe is an intergovernmental committee which was established in June 1945 to give consideration to European economic problems of common interest to Allied countries in the immediate post-war period. The present members of the Committee are Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States; the Government of Czechoslovakia and UNRRA are represented by observers; and invitations have been issued to the other European Allied governments.

The Committee has established subcommittees on food and agriculture, enemy exports, fertilizers, industry and materials, power, seeds and timber, and for various more specialized purposes. Philip Noel-Baker, Minister Plenipotentiary, United Kingdom Minister of State, is the Chairman of the Committee.

[Released to the press by the Pan American Union.]

Bills granting full suffrage to women, or extending their present civic rights, were recently before the Congresses of Chile, Colombia, and Peru. In the last-named country women property holders have held the right to vote for some years, but a new amendment to be considered by the 1946 session of the Peruvian Congress would make literacy and age the only qualifications.

A bill granting women the right of suffrage and the right to hold public office has already been presented to the First Commission of the House of Representatives in Colombia. Chilean women, who make up 40 percent of the total working population of the country, would receive equal civic rights with men under terms of a bill recently presented to the Senate of that country. The measure is supported by all three leading political parties.

The new Ecuadoran Constitution, adopted early this year, also explicitly gives women the vote for the first time in that country's history, although 2 earlier constitutions (Ecuador has had 14 constitutions since 1830) made no sex distinction in granting suffrage.

Fascism on Trial at Nürnberg

A discussion of the historical importance of the Nürnberg trial was broadcast on February 9, 1946 by Assistant Solicitor General Harold Judson, Charles A. Horsky of Justice Jackson's staff, and Francis Russell, Acting Director of the Office of Public Affairs of the Department of State. The text of their conversation on the air is presented below. The broadcast was the ninth and last in a group of State Department programs in the NBC University of the Air series entitled "Our Foreign Policy." Sterling Fisher, director of the NBC University of the Air, was chairman of their discussion.

[Released to the press February 9]

FISHER: Mr. Russell, the State Department proposed this broadcast because of a belief that the American people are largely unaware of the tremendous historical importance of the Nürnberg trial. Can you explain why it's so important?

RUSSELL: Because Fascism is on trial at Nürnberg. This is more than the case of the prosecution versus the Nazi defendants, on technical counts under the so-called "laws of war". More than treaty violations and war atrocities are involved. A whole political and social system is on trial—a system which has war and violence as its end motive. Too few Americans realize the deep significance of the Nürnberg trial. It is building the legal foundations of peace.

FISHER: A friend said to me: "Why do we go to all this trouble to try Goering and Hess and the rest of the Nazi leaders? Everybody knows they're guilty, and it would save a lot of time and effort just to take them out and shoot them." Mr. Russell, I suppose a lot of people ask you that, among those who write the 400 or so letters you get every day in the State Department mailbag.

RUSSELL: Yes, there have been quite a few letters on Nürnberg. The two commonest queries are the two extremes—the type you mention who think the Nazi leaders should be executed immediately without trial, and those from people who seem to feel that they are not being given a fair trial. Both types show there is need for more information on the trial. Here's a letter from an irate veteran out in Los Angeles—quote: "Where in . . . (I'll paraphrase it in language that's acceptable on the radio) Where in *heck* did you get the mistaken notion that my cut-up buddies intend for you to keep the murdering Nazis alive? The penalty for first degree murder—of which 90 percent of adult Nazis are guilty, whether or not they

pressed the trigger—is DEATH!" And he signs himself "Yours emphatically".

FISHER: What about that, Mr. Judson? How would you answer that letter?

JUDSON: Well, Mr. Fisher, on the field of battle you have to shoot first and talk afterward. If a Nazi sticks his head up, you shoot him if you can. But when the fighting is over, you don't do that unless you want to lower yourself to the level of the Nazis themselves. You deal even with your enemies within a framework of law and justice.

FISHER: Mr. Horsky, what do you say on this point?

HORSKY: I don't follow the argument that we should have shot these people outright. The Nazis may have done it, but we in America have as a fundamental idea of justice that everyone is entitled to present his case and that you come out better in the long run if you have a fair judicial proceeding.

FISHER: Mr. Judson, do you think anyone entertains any doubt that Goering, Hess, and the others are guilty?

JUDSON: That, Mr. Fisher, is the question the Court is going to answer when all of the evidence is in on both sides. Personally, I don't think there can be much question but that a handful of Nazi leaders are responsible for some of the worst crimes against peace and humanity that the world has ever known. But I just don't know all the facts about a lot of the defendants, like Saukel or Fritzsche or Funk.

HORSKY: A great many books were written about Nazi Germany, but when we came to prepare the case for prosecution we found that we had pitifully few specific facts outside the field covered by military intelligence. We have had to learn a great deal. But as Justice Jackson has said, we want to make sure we punish only the

right men and for the right reasons. It takes thorough investigation and careful weighing of evidence to arrive at objective conclusions. That's the process going on right now in Nürnberg.

RUSSELL: I can't claim to be an expert on these things, but I remember reading about the trial of German World War I criminals in a little book called "War Criminals", by Dr. Sheldon Glueck of Harvard University. That trial was pretty badly bungled. Mr. Judson, the present trial in Nürnberg seems to be a shining example of efficiency and justice by comparison.

JUDSON: Yes, Mr. Russell, the Leipzig trial, as it was called, was quite a farce. Here's what happened: An Allied commission was set up in 1919, after the war was over, to plan the trial of war criminals. The French, Belgians, British, and others accused a total of 896 persons of war crimes, atrocities, and other violations of the laws of war. In January 1920, Germany was asked to deliver these men to the accusing nations, and a great hue and cry went up in Germany. The accused quickly became martyrs, and the German Government proposed that they be tried before the Supreme Court of the Reich at Leipzig.

FISHER: German war criminals tried in a German court?

JUDSON: Yes, that was the so-called "compromise" proposed by Germany. And, fantastic as it may seem, the Allies, who were getting tired of the whole business by then, agreed.

FISHER: Were any of them convicted?

JUDSON: Out of the original list of about 900—which the Allies had said were only a "sample" of the actual offenders—the Germans made up what they called a "test list" of 45 names. Of these, 12 were actually tried—and not until two and a half years after the end of the war! Six were convicted, and their sentences ranged from 6 months to 4 years.

HORSKY: I think it would be instructive, Mr. Judson, to compare the procedure at Nürnberg with the farce you've been describing.

FISHER: Won't you make that comparison, Mr. Horsky?

HORSKY: In the first place, we're not leaving the punishment of war criminals to the Germans. This time the four main powers are united in their determination to see that justice is done. Second, the Allied Armies went right into Germany and caught the war criminals—only one of the six top leaders, Martin Bormann, is thought

to be alive and still at large. And finally, we're trying the criminals quickly, while the evidence and the witnesses are available, instead of waiting two and a half years.

RUSSELL: But as I understand it, the purposes of the Nürnberg trial are a lot broader than just convicting the 21 prisoners in the dock.

FISHER: Twenty-one? I thought there were 24.

RUSSELL: There were 24 in the indictment. But Bormann is still missing, Ley committed suicide, and Krupp is too ill to be tried, which leaves 21. Isn't that right, Mr. Horsky?

HORSKY: Yes. But on your first point, Mr. Russell, the main purpose of the trial is to indict in an international tribunal the leaders of a nation who plotted and waged an aggressive war. You can see what that means—at Nürnberg notice is being served on all who may again plot aggression that they will be treated as common criminals when the rest of the world catches up with them. The trial is setting an important precedent for international law.

JUDSON: Another precedent is being set by including six organizations in the indictment, the Gestapo, the SS and SA organizations, the Nazi Party leadership corps, and so on. The Nürnberg trial will determine whether these groups were criminal organizations or not. Once that is established, it will enormously simplify the job of trying thousands of officials connected with them.

RUSSELL: Mr. Judson, you might also mention the effects of the trial on the German people.

JUDSON: The conduct of the trial in itself is a living demonstration of democratic ideas of justice. More than that, it's bringing into the open, for Germany and the whole world to see, the nature of the Nazi conspiracy.

HORSKY: Yes, it's revealing the methods by which a few unscrupulous men took control over the whole of Germany and a large part of Europe. It's a liberal education for the Germans and I think for us as well.

FISHER: But I understand from some of the correspondents who have returned from Germany that we haven't made very effective use of the trial for educational purposes. It's been charged, Mr. Russell, that our propagandists over there are hamstrung by the limitations placed on them.

RUSSELL: Yes, I've heard the same criticism. It's true that very few Germans have had a chance to see the trial at first hand, because the facilities are limited. But we are trying to get the story

out, through the newspaper and the magazines our information service is publishing in the American zone and through the German press as well.

FISHER: Perhaps we ought to do a little more educational work along this line among our own occupation troops, judging from the recent Army poll of GI opinion over there.

RUSSELL: I've seen that Army survey, Sterling, and it shows that GI opinion is pretty strongly opposed to leniency for the Nazi leaders. Ninety-three percent thought we should "kill or put in prison for life all big shot Nazi leaders" (the language is a direct quotation). And 73 percent thought we should do the same to—quote: "all the little Nazi leaders who held lower positions".

FISHER: When was that poll made?

RUSSELL: Last September, the same time as the survey you mentioned.

FISHER: Well, that's encouraging. . . . But to get back to the Nürnberg trial, I'd like to ask a question of Mr. Horsky, on behalf of that unseen, unheard member of our discussions, Bill Johnson, of Middletown, U.S.A. Francis Russell has said that Bill Johnson knows entirely too little about the Nürnberg trial. Mr. Horsky, suppose you fill us in on the background of the trial.

HORSKY: Well, Mr. Fisher, the first step toward Nürnberg was taken at the Moscow conference in November 1943. We agreed with the British and the Russians to deal with the major war criminals jointly. Those whose crimes were committed in particular localities were to be taken back to those same areas for trial and punishment, but the top Nazi leaders were to be dealt with by the Allied Nations together.

FISHER: Mr. Judson, how did the Nürnberg trial itself come about?

JUDSON: It really started as an American project. Just before the end of the war in Europe, President Truman assigned to Associate Justice Jackson of the U. S. Supreme Court the task of drawing up a plan for dealing with the major war criminals. On June 7 the White House released Justice Jackson's first report, recommending the establishment of an international court which would try the Nazi leaders for violations of international law, of treaties, and of—quote: "the principles of the law of nations, as they result from the usages established among civilized peoples, from the laws of humanity and the dictates of the public conscience". Those words are from the Fourth Hague Convention of 1907.

FISHER: Mr. Horsky, what happened then?

HORSKY: Justice Jackson went to London in June to meet the prosecutors for the British, French, and Soviet Governments. After two months of negotiations, they produced the Charter for this new International Military Tribunal, which defined war crimes and set up rules of procedure and of evidence. In October, after the Court had been organized, the four prosecutors filed with it the indictment against the 24 defendants and the six organizations.

FISHER: That covers the background of the trial, Mr. Horsky. But I'm afraid we're beginning to sound a little bit like a lawyer's convention. Let me enter another appeal on behalf of Bill Johnson. How about hearing something of how you got the goods on the war criminals? From all indications, it must be the greatest detective story of all times, and Bill Johnson and I like detective stories.

HORSKY: I'd rather not put this merely in terms of a detective story; it's much more than that. What we're dealing with here is the greatest conspiracy in history, a conspiracy and a crusade against civilization.

FISHER: Granted. But how did we get our evidence against these particular war criminals?

HORSKY: Well, while the negotiations were going on in London, three American groups were working hard to assemble the evidence—the facts the prosecution would need. Here in Washington we had a group of lawyers working with the State Department, O. S. S., Military and Naval Intelligence, the Judge Advocate General's Office, and other agencies.

FISHER: That was your group?

HORSKY: Yes. But as time went on and sources of information here were exhausted, many of the Washington staff were sent to Europe to help two groups which were working over there. One group had headquarters in Paris under Colonel Storey—the document section. It searched for key documents in the tons and tons of materials that had been captured—documents for use as evidence in the trial.

FISHER: And the second group?

HORSKY: That was the interrogation section under Colonel Amen. It searched for people who knew the inside story of what went on in Germany and who could and would give testimony.

FISHER: I suppose those groups had some interesting adventures . . .

HORSKY: Yes they did, Mr. Fisher. Once in a while it was a little like a detective story. One day a young lieutenant on our staff got a tip that there was something very hot hidden in a certain castle in Bavaria which had already been searched. He investigated it again and finally found behind a false wall all the personal papers of Rosenberg, the defendant who was known as the "spiritual leader" of the Nazis. They were all neatly bound in 250 volumes. He also found recordings of Rosenberg's speeches and films showing the Nazi leader outlining Nazi aims. All these have been of great value at the trial. It was lucky for us that the Germans have such a passion for keeping detailed records of their doings.

FISHER: And very unlucky for Herr Rosenberg that he couldn't bring himself to destroy those records.

HORSKY: Most of the valuable documents, though, didn't turn up that easily. We had to dig them out. For instance, an American reporter, Dan de Luce, was driving past the Air Ministry in Berlin one day in a jeep. He saw some German workmen burning papers that were scattered about from the bombings. He gave two of the men a cigarette apiece to load the rear end of the jeep with a pile of those papers. When he went through them, he noticed a black book marked, "The Case of Austria—Closed". It was the complete transcript of all telephone conversations by Hitler, Goering, Mussolini, and others dealing with the first Nazi aggression—the seizure of Austria. At the time that happened, in 1938, one of the Nürnberg defendants, Seyss-Inquart, who was then the Nazi leader in Austria, sent a telegram asking German help in maintaining order. One of the telephone transcripts was a conversation in which Goering had dictated the text of the telegram to Seyss-Inquart! The telegram was actually not even sent—Goering told Seyss-Inquart not to bother—but it was released the next day in Berlin and Nazi troops went into Austria.

FISHER: That's quite a story. I wish we had time for more . . . But, Mr. Judson, we'd better get a word in here about the way the trial is set up.

JUDSON: Well, each of the four countries has appointed a judge and an alternate. Francis Biddle, the former Attorney General, is our judge, and Federal Circuit Judge John J. Parker is our alternate. Justice Jackson, of course, heads our prosecution staff. In his opening statement and

in his conduct of the American prosecution, he has done a great job.

RUSSELL: I'd like to say that I read that opening statement and I agree. It is not only a legal document but a concise history of fascism in Germany and an analysis of how it worked.

FISHER: Sounds like a sociological document, Mr. Russell.

RUSSELL: It is.

JUDSON: Justice Jackson ended that opening address to the Court with a very memorable paragraph: "Civilization asks whether law is so lag-gard as to be utterly helpless to deal with crimes of this magnitude by criminals of this order of importance. It does not expect that you can make war impossible. It does expect that your juridical action will put the forces of international law, its precepts, its prohibitions, and most of all its sanctions, on the side of peace, so that men and women of good-will in all countries may have 'leave to live by no man's leave, underneath the law.'"

FISHER: That's a challenge to those who cite precedents at every turn . . . Mr. Judson, I suppose each country has its own staff of prosecutors?

JUDSON: Yes, and by agreement the case was divided into four parts to prevent duplication. Our staff took a major part of the job, since we initiated the plan and were best prepared to carry it through. Our part involved proving the over-all Nazi conspiracy, the charges of plotting aggressive war, and the guilt of the individuals and organizations under indictment. That's why our case took so long to present. It could have taken years, of course, if we'd tried to cover everything; but we finished it in about six weeks.

FISHER: And what goes on now?

JUDSON: The Russians have now taken over. Their job is to prove violations of the laws of war and crimes against humanity, as well as looting and economic spoliation in Eastern Europe. The French who have just finished had the same assignment in the West.

FISHER: What about the British?

JUDSON: They have already presented the case on German treaty violations. They have found some 87 treaties which the Germans violated in their various campaigns of aggression.

FISHER: Mr. Horsky, you have been in Nürnberg recently . . . can you tell us why Nürnberg was chosen for the trial?

HORSKY: The Army chose it mainly because of the facilities that were available. But Nürnberg

is certainly an appropriate place, having been the headquarters of the Nazi Party for many years. The Army undoubtedly thought of that too.

FISHER: Didn't our bombers hit Nürnberg pretty hard?

HORSKY: Nürnberg itself is about 95 percent destroyed—a city of 400,000 reduced to a shambles. But the courthouse where the trial is going on is outside the main city, and it suffered only minor damage from bombing. It is a remarkable building—Renaissance architecture, but very modern in construction and huge. The prison where the defendants are held is part of the same building.

FISHER: They must be very heavily guarded, especially after the report this week that a plot had been uncovered to free them.

HORSKY: That report has been denied. But the prisoners are heavily guarded. American MP's are with them at all times. Since Ley's suicide they are even watched in their cells at night. They aren't allowed to exchange notes with defense counsel except through the MP's, who watch for hidden weapons such as razor blades.

FISHER: What is the courtroom like?

HORSKY: It's fairly small. One wall has been removed to double its size and make more room for the press and for spectators. It's still too small, but it's the best that was available. The equipment is ultramodern. To speed things up, each seat is fitted with earphones, and by turning a dial you can get a running translation of the testimony in English, French, German, or Russian. On one wall is a motion-picture screen where films can be shown as part of the testimony. And the whole place is brightly lighted so that news pictures can be taken at any time.

FISHER: It sounds more like a Hollywood set than a courtroom.

HORSKY: You'd think so—and yet the atmosphere is completely judicial. When you have been there for a while, you find that the Court is so well run under the chairmanship of the British judge, Lord Justice Lawrence, that it could well be as old and as venerable as our own Supreme Court. There is no political oratory, no table-thumping, though there may be some attempt at it when the defense takes over. The proceedings are calm, and you get a sense of their historic importance. It is a genuine trial, in which men are conscientiously and successfully trying to get the *facts*.

FISHER: Now, Mr. Russell has a number of letters here from people who have criticized or commented on various aspects of the trial. So at this point I'm going to turn you over to the "counsel for the State Department". Your witness, Mr. Russell.

RUSSELL: Thanks, Sterling. Mr. Horsky, the belief that the trial is really just a hoax and the results are a foregone conclusion crops up from time to time in our mail.

HORSKY: That is simply not true. The results are *not* a foregone conclusion. I can't speculate on the results, since I'm associated with the case, but I can tell you this: The Court's decision will be based squarely on the evidence presented in that courtroom.

JUDSON: The type of judges on the bench—some of the leading jurists of the four nations—guarantee that.

RUSSELL: Are the accused given a really fair chance to defend themselves, Mr. Judson?

JUDSON: The Court has leaned over backward to be fair. The defendants are allowed to call any witnesses they choose, with the Court's approval. The Court has already tentatively approved over 75 defense requests for witnesses. Ribbentrop even went so far as to ask for Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Londonderry, Lord Kelmsley, and Lord Vansittart as witnesses. Schacht requested the attendance of an American banker from the Pacific Coast. The Court approved these requests, with the provision that they could either send a deposition in answer to defense questions or appear in person. The Court reserves only the right to bar testimony that is irrelevant.

HORSKY: The Court's fairness is demonstrated even better by the defense counsel, which includes some of Germany's best legal minds. When it was first announced that the defendants could choose any lawyers that they wanted, even Nazi lawyers, few members of the German legal profession wanted to have anything to do with the case. Finally two of Judge Biddle's assistants went out to persuade the lawyers who had been requested by the defendants to come in. The final result is that all but five of the defendants have counsel of their own choosing, the Court having appointed the others.

FISHER: Mr. Judson, you participated in presenting the Government's brief on General Yama-

shita's appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, which was denied this week. That decision certainly shows that we believe in fairness, even for our enemies.

JUDSON: Yes, Mr. Fisher, it does show that, especially in the care and deliberation with which the Supreme Court examined the whole matter.

FISHER: Does that appeal set any precedent which Goering and his friends could use?

JUDSON: I don't think so. General Yamashita was tried by an American Military Court on American soil—the Philippines; and the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to the Philippines. The Nürnberg trial is different—that's conducted by an international tribunal, of which we are only a part, trying the case on foreign soil.

RUSSELL: Mr. Horsky, several attorneys have written to the State Department claiming there is no precedent for trying the Nürnberg defendants on such charges as waging aggressive warfare or "crimes against humanity".

HORSKY: The simplest answer to that one, Mr. Russell, would be to say that in law precedents must be *made* as well as *followed* upon occasion. Justice Jackson has said that we propose here to punish acts which have been regarded as criminal since the time of Cain and have been so written in every civilized code. We may be setting a new precedent by raising these universally accepted values to the level of international law, but if we are to have a civilized world, it's about time we did so.

RUSSELL: You seem to intimate that there is another answer to that argument . . .

HORSKY: Yes. There *are* precedents for almost every part of the Nürnberg proceedings. It's only the process of bringing them together in one case that is new. Take the matter of defining aggressive warfare. Grotius, the father of international law, distinguished between wars of defense and wars of aggression in the seventeenth century. For a long time we lost sight of that principle, but by the time the Nazis came to power it had been firmly reestablished. In 1924 the Geneva Protocol, signed by representatives of 48 nations, declared that "a war of aggression constitutes . . . an international crime". This was confirmed by the League of Nations in 1927 and by the Sixth Pan-American Conference in 1928. And the Briand-

Kellogg Pact of 1928, which we signed along with Germany, renounced war as an instrument of national policy. The Nürnberg trial merely confirms this concept and considers penalties which shall be appropriate.

RUSSELL: Mr. Judson, here's a letter from a New York attorney claiming the Nürnberg proceedings are illegal because they define crimes after they have been committed, the old *ex post facto* argument.

JUDSON: Mr. Horsky has already answered that; all of the acts defined as criminal at Nürnberg are well established as criminal in international agreements, or in the "laws of war", or in the codes of civilized nations. We can't let them go unpunished simply because no mechanism for punishing them has existed up till now.

HORSKY: Germans who built and operated concentration camps and murder factories and killed more than 5,000,000 Jews can't say they didn't know they were doing wrong. That sort of behavior is wrong by any civilized code of law.

RUSSELL: Then there's this letter addressed to President Truman by a graduate student at Harvard, who says that "it is a dangerous precedent to declare the heads of states as criminals". What about that, Mr. Judson?

JUDSON: As far back as World War I, the Versailles Treaty declared that chiefs of states are liable to criminal prosecution. I wonder if the student realizes where this sort of legalistic reasoning leads. If you argue that heads of states are above the law and that the people under them are not responsible because they are following orders, then who *is* guilty? No one.

RUSSELL: That ties in with this letter from a New York veteran who writes in to say that "military men are doing their duty in following orders, and so cannot be guilty of war crimes". That has a special bearing in the cases of the military defendants, Doenitz and Raeder of the German Navy and Keitel and Jodl of the Army.

HORSKY: That argument has some weight as far as the rank and file of the military are concerned. But no charge is lodged against military men for doing their military duty. But these top Nazi-military men took part in *planning* not only aggressive warfare, in clear violation of Germany's treaties, but also other crimes against humanity and against the laws of war. They must share the guilt for that.

RUSSELL: I have just one more question, Mr. Horsky. There is already some criticism in the press that the trial is dragging on much too long. How much longer will it take?

HORSKY: It's hard to say, Mr. Russell. I think the Russians will finish before the end of this month, and then the defense will take over. And let me sound a warning: There may be criticism here against allowing the defendants to use the courtroom to get a world audience once more. But remember that this is a trial and that the Court will hear all testimony that is relevant to the case. I think we can trust the Court to see that it doesn't become a sounding board for propaganda.

FISHER: We'll remember that . . . Now, Mr. Judson, I have one more point. Are the big business men who financed Hitler, cooperated with him in making war, and even used slave labor in their factories—are these men classed as war criminals?

HORSKY: Only a few of the big businessmen were at the high policy and planning level. Some of the worst of them will undoubtedly be convicted of war crimes before the military courts are through. Military courts run by the occupying powers in their respective zones are trying cases every day. I have no doubt that some of Hitler's business gang will be tried and convicted.

FISHER: To summarize, then, the International Military Tribunal at Nürnberg is doing a lot more than merely trying a few Nazi leaders. It is trying the case of humanity versus the Fascist system of inhumanity and barbarism. It is the indictment of a system, a political and social system that breeds cruelty and war. This trial serves notice on future aggressors that crime doesn't pay . . . It also provides a demonstration of democracy and international cooperation at work. And the testimony adds up to a liberal education for Germany and the world on how Fascism operates. Is that right, Mr. Judson?

JUDSON: Yes. And I believe that the Nürnberg trial will be a great milestone in the history of international law. It marks the point at which murder and looting and slavery and wanton devastation are not only declared illegal, but actually punished by an international authority. The Nürnberg trial shows that the law can look forward as well as backward, and that it can grow and develop along with our changing civilization.

Recognition of Rumanian Government

[Released to the press February 5]

In accordance with the agreement in regard to Rumania reached by the Foreign Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States at their meeting in Moscow from December 16 to December 26, 1945, a commission comprised of A. Y. Vyshinsky, Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, and Sir A. Clark Kerr has consulted with King Michael and members of the present Government of Rumania in Bucharest. As a result of these discussions and in fulfillment of the provisions of the Moscow Agreement, (1) representatives of the National Peasant Party and the Liberal Party have been included in the Rumanian Government; (2) the Government thus reorganized has declared that free and unfettered elections in which all democratic and anti-Fascist parties will have the right to take part and put forward candidates will be held as soon as possible on the basis of universal and secret ballot; and (3) the Government has also given assurances concerning the grant of freedom of the press, speech, religion, and association.

In the circumstances, the United States Political Representative in Rumania, acting under instructions of the Secretary of State, on February 5, 1946 transmitted to the President of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian Government the following note:

"The Government of the United States of America has taken note of the communication of January 8, 1946, addressed to Ambassador William Averell Harriman by the President of the Council of Ministers, Dr. Petru Groza, enclosing a declaration of the Rumanian Government, made at a meeting of the Council of Ministers on January 8. According to this declaration the Council of Ministers considered it indispensable that—

"*One.* General elections should be held in the shortest time possible.

"*Two.* The freedom of these elections shall be assured. They shall be held on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot with the participation of all democratic and anti-Fascist parties which shall have the right to present candidates.

"Three. Freedom of the press, speech, religion and assembly shall be assured.

"The Government of the United States has been advised of the conversation which took place on January 9th between the President of the Council of Ministers, and the American and British Ambassadors. It has taken note of the oral explanation of the aforementioned declaration which the President of the Council of Ministers made to the American and British Ambassadors in this conversation to the effect that:

"One. All political parties represented in the Rumanian Government shall have the right to participate in the elections and to put forward candidates.

"Two. The examination of the balloting procedure and counting of the ballots shall take place in the presence of representatives of all the political parties represented in the Government.

"Three. All political parties represented in the Government shall be accorded equitable broadcasting facilities for the presentation of their political views.

"Four. All political parties represented in the Government shall have equal rights to print, publish and distribute their own newspapers and political publications. Newsprint shall be distributed to them on a fair and equitable basis.

"Five. All political parties represented in the Government shall have the right to organize associations and hold meetings. They shall be allowed premises for this purpose.

"Six. The Council of Ministers will consult with the representatives of the political parties in order to reach agreement concerning the grant of freedom of the press and speech as well as on questions relating to the drafting of the electoral law and the conduct of the elections.

"The Government of the United States has taken note of the statement contained in the declaration of the Rumanian Government that the Ministries of Interior, Justice, Cults and Propaganda will be charged with the implementation of the decisions contained in the declaration. It understands from the statement of the President of the Council that these Ministries will not act on their own responsibility but under the close control of the Government as a whole. Although these Ministries will be charged with the technical implementation of these decisions, the Rumanian Gov-

ernment as reconstituted will bear the primary responsibility for their fulfillment and for safeguarding the interests of all the participating parties.

"As for the decision to hold elections in the shortest time possible, the Government of the United States confidently expects that arrangements will be undertaken with despatch and would hope that it may be possible to hold the elections at the end of April or early in May of this year.

"On the basis of the assurances contained in the declaration of the Rumanian Government and on the understanding that the oral statement of the President of the Council of Ministers, as set forth above, reflects the intentions of the Rumanian Government, the Government of the United States is prepared to recognize the Government of Rumania."

U. S. Representative on Preparatory Commission of UNESCO

[Released to the press February 7]

On February 7 Assistant Secretary of State Benton announced the appointment of Donald C. Stone, Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget, as United States representative on the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for its meeting in London on February 11-12, 1946. Mr. Stone is now in London serving as adviser to the United States Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations. He served in the same capacity at the San Francisco conference. Since Mr. Stone has consented to serve only for the February 11-12 meeting, a permanent successor to the late Dr. Grayson N. Kefauver as United States representative to UNESCO will be appointed shortly.

Mr. Stone was a member of the United States Delegation to the London conference in November, 1945, which drafted the UNESCO constitution. He is author of "Administrative Aspects of World Organization" and other volumes. He is a member of the American Political Science Association and of the Social Science Research Council.

The meeting of the Preparatory Commission on February 11-12 will consider among other matters proposals for the future program of activities of UNESCO and for its form of organization.

Election of Green H. Hackworth as Judge of International Court

[Released to the press February 6]

The Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, voting separately but concurrently, voted on February 6 on the membership of the new International Court of Justice, which will be composed of 15 judges. Among the 13 elected on the first ballot is Green H. Hackworth, Legal Adviser of the Department of State.

Judge Hackworth has been head of the Legal Office of the Department since 1925 when he was selected for that position by Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, subsequently a Judge on the Permanent Court of International Justice. Secretary of State Kellogg, also later a Judge on the same Court, retained him in that position. No other person in the history of the Department has been chief of the Legal Office for such a long period. He entered the Department's Legal Office in 1916.

Two former Secretaries of State, Henry L. Stimson and Cordell Hull, as members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, participated in nominating Judge Hackworth. Another former Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., cast the vote of the United States in the Security Council for Judge Hackworth.

The Permanent Court of International Justice under the League of Nations and also the new International Court of Justice under the United Nations Organization have drawn heavily for judges on men experienced as Legal Advisers to Foreign Offices. Upwards of a dozen men who had served in such capacity were from time to time elected judges of the old Court. Sir Cecil Hurst, President of the Court from 1934 to 1936, was Legal Adviser to the British Foreign Office from 1918 to 1929. Judge John Read, Legal Adviser to the Canadian Ministry of External Affairs, has been elected to the new Court. Others elected to the new Court are Professor Charles de Visscher, Legal Adviser to the Belgian Foreign Office, who was also a Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice; Professor Jules Basdevant, Legal Adviser to the French Ministry of Foreign

Affairs; and Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha, Legal Adviser to the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Judge Hackworth has been assigned to numerous international conferences, including the Conference for the Codification of International Law held at The Hague in 1930, and—more recently—the Eighth International Conference of American States in Lima in 1938, the Eighth American Scientific Congress in Washington in 1940, the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana in 1940, the Moscow Conference in 1943, the Dumbarton Oaks Conversations in 1944, the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace held in Mexico City in 1945, the Committee of Jurists, Washington, D.C., 1945, the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, 1945, and the first meeting of the United Nations Organization, held in London, 1946.

At the Dumbarton Oaks Conference Judge Hackworth aided in drawing up the original text of the United Nations Charter. He was made chairman of the Committee of Jurists, composed of representatives of some 40 countries which met in Washington prior to the San Francisco conference and prepared the preliminary draft of a Statute for the International Court. At San Francisco he was adviser on both the text of the Charter and the Statute, participating in the work of Committee IV/1 (Judicial Organization—International Court of Justice) which recommended the adoption of the final text of the Statute. He was also chairman of the Advisory Committee of Jurists, a committee composed of a legal representative of each of the "Big Five" powers and one Spanish-speaking representative, which gave final consideration from a legal standpoint to the various texts concluded.

Judge Hackworth is a native of Kentucky. He received his B.A. degree at Valparaiso University and his LL.B. at Georgetown, doing graduate work at George Washington University. He is the author of the recently published *Digest of International Law* in eight volumes.

Plans for Army-Navy-State College

[Released to the press by the Army, Navy, and State Departments February 4]

High-ranking officers of the Army, Air Force, and Navy, and of the Foreign Service and Department of State, will study joint problems of National Defense in a newly created college, which will be the highest level educational institution of the Armed Forces.

Organized under the authority of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, this college will be the first ever established to promote close integration between the highest levels of the armed services and the State Department.

The student body will be carefully selected from the key positions of each department. After completing the course, which lasts about 10 months, the students of each class will return to their individual duties.

The first class will start on September 3, 1946, and continue to June 21, 1947, with an enrollment of at least 100 students. The college will be situated at the site of the Army War College, Washington, D.C.

Among the subjects to be studied will be the atomic bomb and other new weapons and their effect on the trend of warfare. Other developments in scientific research will be taught by military and civilian specialists.

The course will include a thorough study of the foreign policies of the United States and other major powers. Special attention will be given to the United Nations Organization and to other means of preventing war.

Major "home-front" problems, such as industrial production, communication, transportation, and mobilization of manpower, are to be given considerable research.

All the armed services in the highest echelons will study war preparedness from a "joint" point of view for the first time in history. This will include an analysis of the role of air and sea power and ground forces in future operations. Joint intelligence, communications, logistics, air operations, and amphibious warfare will be studied under the general course, "Joint Operations".

An analytical study will be made of operations in World War II. Particular emphasis will be

placed on the problems and techniques of the several theaters—the mistakes and the lessons learned.

The Commandant of the new college is Vice Admiral Harry W. Hill, U. S. Navy, former Commander of the Fifth Amphibious Force and at present Commandant of the Army and Navy Staff College, Washington, D.C. Deputy Commandants of the new college are Major General Alfred M. Gruenther, U. S. Army, at present Deputy Commandant of the Army and Navy Staff College, and Brigadier General T. H. Landon, Army Air Force, now Chief of the Air Section of the Army and Navy Staff College. State Department participation in the new college is under the direction of Assistant Secretary of State Donald Russell.

Members of the faculty will be drawn chiefly from all of the armed services and the State Department. Prominent scientists, professors, and other civilian specialists will be invited to deliver lectures. Instruction will be principally by the lecture system, with committee studies and reports and analyses by individual students. In the portion of the course known as "Conduct of War" extensive use will be made of problems in which realistic situations will be assumed and solutions required by student groups.

Certain parts of the course will be held in conjunction with the Joint Army-Navy Industrial College, of which Brigadier General Donald A. Armstrong, U. S. Army, is Commandant.

In the preparation of the detailed curriculum close liaison will be maintained with the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, and the higher educational institutions of the Army Ground and Service Forces, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the Army Air Force, Maxwell Field, Alabama.

The Proclaimed List

[Released to the press February 8]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Acting Director of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, today issued Supplement 1 to Revision X of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement No. 1 contains nine additional listings in the other American republics and 32 deletions; Part II contains 43 additional listings outside the American republics and 98 deletions.

New York Publishers Endorse Foreign Information Program

[Released to the press February 8]

The Office of the Executive Secretary of the New York State Publishers Association on February 8 sent to Secretary Byrnes the following resolution:

Having been made aware, by Mr. Wilbur Forrest, through the account of the findings of the American Society of Newspaper Editors' Committee which traveled around the world, of the need for an information program abroad which will give other peoples "a true and fair picture of American life and of the aims and policies of the United States Government" and having heard of the program of the Department of State aimed to accomplish this end:

The New York State Publishers Association (members assembled here in their Twenty-Fifth Annual Convention) go on record as endorsing this program—as being an essential part of our foreign policy and in our opinion one of the most constructive steps that can be taken in modern-day diplomacy.

Journalists To Be Guests of Virginia Press Association

[Released to the press February 9]

A plan to invite foreign newspapermen to be guests and co-workers on a number of Virginia newspapers has been presented to the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Assistant Secretary of State Benton announced on February 9.

The proposal was placed before State Department representatives by the officers of the Virginia Press Association headed by the president, Miss Daphne L. Dailey, of Bowling Green, Virginia. The group conferring at the State Department also includes: Tom Hanes, vice president and managing editor of the Norfolk (Va.) *Ledger-Dispatch*; Josiah P. Rowe, Jr., member of the executive committee and editor of the Fredericksburg (Va.) *Free Lance-Star*; A. Robbins, Jr., member of the executive committee and editor of the Hopewell (Va.) *News*; and Howard W. Palmer, secretary-manager, Richmond, Virginia.

"The action of the Virginia Press Association in initiating this plan to acquaint foreign journalists with our country merits the heartiest endorsement and fullest support," Mr. Benton stated. "For a long time we have felt the need to spread a first-hand knowledge of the American way of life throughout the world by having writers, technicians, artists, and students actually share the work, pleasures, and cultural interests of their American counterparts. The Virginia Press Association proposal is notable for the planning, thought, and financial contributions which Virginia newspapermen and women voluntarily have devoted to it. The Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs will do all it can to assist the Virginia Press Association in carrying out its proposal. I sincerely hope this will be the forerunner of similar projects sponsored by other press groups in all sections of the United States."

As early as September 15, 1945 the executive committee of the Virginia Press Association presented a plan to the entire membership for inviting foreign journalists to accept temporary staff positions. Thirty-three papers announced that they were sufficiently interested in this project to share in the costs. The VPA plan provides for foreign journalists to accompany members of newspaper staffs on regular outside assignments. It is planned for them to become thoroughly familiar with desk and editorial procedure and to participate fully in the life of the community for a period of approximately 12 weeks. Problems being discussed with State Department officials in relation to the plan are mainly those of selecting the foreign journalists who are to participate in the program and arranging for their transportation to this country.

The president, Daphne Dailey, disclosed that inquiries from press groups in other States express interest in the plan. "If our experience proves successful, I am sure other States will take similar action," she said. "We felt that one of the best ways to correct distorted impressions about our country and to promote international understanding was to have foreign newspapermen actually work with us and live among us. We are highly pleased with the cooperative attitude displayed by the State Department officials to whom we have talked, and we confidently expect that we can arrange to have the first group of foreign newspapermen become guests on our staffs sometime this fall."

Resumption of Private Trade With Italy

[Released to the press February 7]

The Italian Government has announced in Rome that effective February 15, 1946 private trade between Italy and all other countries, except Germany and Japan, will be resumed. Consequently, the Italian National Institute for Foreign Trade (ICE) will no longer be an obligatory channel for trade with allied countries, and private firms will hereafter be able to trade direct. The United States Government recently indicated that United States firms doing business with Italy were no longer required to channel their trade through the U. S. Commercial Company.

The Italian Government pointed out that for private trade so resumed there will remain in effect restrictions and controls exercised by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and required by the general foreign exchange position, the supply situation of their country, and by the terms of the commercial and payments agreements. Such trade will also be subject to the "Proclaimed List" which has been adopted by the Italian Government. Italian authorities also stated that as a result of international agreements, the movement of goods included in "reserved commodity lists" must be authorized in advance by the appropriate economic agencies of the United Nations.

Regulations to which private firms must conform in foreign trade operations will be set forth in a publication shortly to be distributed by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade.

On December 11, 1945 the United States Department of Commerce announced that, except in the case of certain commodities in short supply, American exporters were no longer required to obtain specific export licenses for trade with Italy, while under the Treasury Department's General License No. 94, effective December 7, 1945, all freezing controls were removed over current transactions with most countries, including Italy.

¹ BULLETIN of Aug. 12, 1945, p. 222; Executive Agreement Series 472.

² See BULLETIN of Dec. 23, 1945, p. 1022.

Prosecution of War Criminals

According to information received from the British Foreign Office, which is depositary for the agreement between the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and France for the prosecution and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis, signed at London August 8, 1945,¹ the following countries have acceded to that agreement: Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Discussion on Customs Procedure

Pursuant to the announcement made in Ottawa and Washington on December 21, a joint committee of United States and Canadian officials has met in Washington to exchange information and examine problems relating to customs procedure at the international border.² It is the purpose of these officials to find out whether improvements in administrative customs practices could be recommended which would simplify the movement of passengers, goods, and vehicles across the border. It is intended that further meetings will be held from time to time so that there may be a regular exchange of information and opinions. These officials are not dealing with questions of policy or with any proposed changes in the statutes of either country, but rather with matters of customs administration where adjustments may be feasible which will be of benefit to both countries.

OPIUM—Continued from page 244.

which the Government of Iran ought to be prepared to take at once, pending the summoning of a conference to draft a new Convention. Accordingly the appropriate action is being taken to support the American representations in this sense and also to suggest to the Government of Iran the desirability of continuing to take part in future international discussions relating to opium.

2nd August, 1945.

Issuance of Death Certificates by Czechoslovakia

[Released to the press February 5]

The American Embassy at Praha, Czechoslovakia, has informed the Department of State that it has received numerous letters from private persons in the United States requesting information regarding the regulations for the issuance of death certificates for persons who died in concentration camps which were established in Czechoslovak territory by the former German Government.

The American Embassy states that it was notified by the Repatriation Office of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Social Welfare that it is the official organ for issuing death certificates for persons who died at such camps as Terezín. Applications for such documents should give the name of the deceased and such data as date and place of birth, last permanent residence, probable date of death, and such other information as might be available and helpful. Communications may be addressed direct to "Repatriční odbor při ministerstvu ochrany práce a sociální péče, Praha II, Hybernská 2, Czechoslovakia". The Embassy suggests that the most expeditious means of communication with the above-mentioned office is by direct airmail service.

CULTURAL CENTERS—Continued from page 232.

remained at half-mast before the institute, and classes were suspended.

Achievements

As a result of these varied programs the importance of the center to the community has been established.

The Centro Venezolano-Americano in Caracas provides an example of the development of a cultural center during a one-year period. With little change in its staff of 1 director, 9 teachers, and 5 administrative employees, its student attendance increased from 206 to 471; the library grew from 1,585 volumes to 2,464; monthly circulation increased from 146 to 911; average monthly attendance at concerts, exhibits, and movies trebled, 515 to 1,560.

By charging moderate fees for English classes and supplementing that income with membership

Appointment of U. S. Representatives to Monetary Fund and International Bank

On February 6, 1945 the Senate confirmed the following nominations of United States representatives to the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:

Fred M. Vinson to be United States Governor of the International Monetary Fund and United States Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of five years.

William L. Clayton to be United States Alternate Governor of the International Monetary Fund and United States Alternate Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of five years.

Harry D. White to be United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund for a term of two years and until his successor has been appointed.

Emilio G. Collado to be United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of two years and until his successor has been appointed.

dues and contributions from business firms and national governments, the centers have maintained a high standard of financial independence. Larger centers pay all their local operating costs out of their locally derived income; on an average the centers pay 80 percent of their local expenses. During 1943 the institutes raised over \$153,000, and during 1944 over \$171,000, 80 percent of local expenses. During these two years the State Department's subvention of \$202,700 included: \$110,000 for American directors and teachers, \$50,000 for American books and other cultural materials, and \$42,700 to aid in meeting local expenses.

The success of the cultural centers, as evidenced by the already large and rapidly increasing number of Americans and local citizens who flock to their activities, is a direct result of the spontaneous interest of their founders and the truly cooperative spirit of their maintenance.

Interim Air Rights with Belgium

[Released to the press February 5]

The Department of State announced on February 5 that interim air rights have been granted reciprocally between the United States and Belgium through notes dated February 1, 1946 exchanged between Jefferson Patterson, American Chargé d'Affaires at Brussels, and Herman Vos, the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Commerce of Belgium.

The interim arrangement, which is expected to be superseded by a formal bilateral air transport agreement, is to extend for an initial period of three months beginning February 1, renewable automatically thereafter but subject to denunciation on one month's notice after the expiration of the initial period.

Under the above arrangement Pan American Airways, which is the airline authorized by the Civil Aeronautics Board to serve Brussels, may inaugurate service over the route from the United States to London and Brussels and thence to India via intermediate points, after qualifying before the Belgian authorities. Reciprocal privileges to a Belgian airline are granted on a route from Brussels to New York. The so-called "fifth freedom" traffic privileges are included in the provisional agreement.

Visit of Chinese Playwright

[Released to the press February 5]

Wan Chai-pao, whose pen name is Tsao Yu, well-known Chinese playwright, will come to the United States in March for a year's stay at the invitation of the Department of State. This will be Mr. Wan's first visit to America.

Based on life in modern China in its transition period, his plays are reported to be widely popular with both the play-going and play-reading public in China where they have been and are still being produced over and over again. His *Thunder and Rain*, *The Sun Comes Up*, *The Peeking Man*, and *The Family* have been translated into English.

Visit of Chinese Writer

[Released to the press February 5]

Lao Sheh (Shu Sheh-yu), author of *Rickshaw Boy*, a current best-seller, has accepted the invitation of the Department of State to visit the United States and will arrive in the early spring for a year's stay. Mr. Shu is a well-known writer of Chinese novels and short stories, among which are *Biography of Nu Tien Tsi*, *Little Po's Birthday*, *Ying Hai Tsi*, and a play *Nation First*, but Americans know him best as Lau Shaw, the pen name under which the translation of *Rickshaw Boy* was published in this country.

Cuban Educator Accepts Visiting Professorship at Howard University

[Released to the press January 24]

Angel Suárez-Rocabruna, Cuban man of letters and city-planner, has accepted a visiting professorship for the winter term at Howard University, where he will lecture on the development of Cuban literature from the epoch of discovery and conquest to the present day.

Dr. Suárez-Rocabruna is a section chief of the City Planning Department of Habana and an adviser to that city's Department of Culture. He has represented the municipality of Habana at the unveiling of the bust of Maceo at Howard University, the Plácido centenary ceremonies in New York, and the celebration of the Maceo centenary at the Pan American Union in Washington. His present visit to the United States is sponsored jointly by Howard University and the Department of State.

The Foreign Service

Consular Offices

The American Consulate at Poznan, Poland, was established on January 26, 1946.

The American Consulate at Antilla, Cuba, was closed on February 1, 1946.

The Department

Presidential Authority for the Review of Censorship Files

I With the cessation of hostilities in Europe and Japan, the Office of Censorship ceased operations and its files were transferred to the National Archives, thus making presidential authority essential to a review of those files by a representative of the Department.

II Mr. Walter E. Jessup, Assistant Security Officer of the Department, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, has been duly authorized by the President to review this censorship material; all other officers of the Department should therefore confer with Mr. Jessup whenever such a review is officially necessary.

Publication of Anglo-American Caribbean Commission

An Experimental Fishery Survey in Trinidad, Tobago, and British Guiana With Recommended Improvements in Methods and Gear. Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, Washington, D. C., 1945. iv, 130 pp.

The results are presented of an exploratory fishery survey undertaken in 1944 by the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom in the waters of Trinidad, British West Indies, and British Guiana. An outline is given of present knowledge of the oceanography, topography, and fish population groups of the area covered by the survey. The field work of the survey was carried out in a United States Pacific Coast purse-seine vessel, and an account is given of each of the following experimental fishing activities: Otter trawling, purse seining, drift gill and trammel netting, trolling, shark lines, and the use of deep-sea handlines and longlines. In each instance the gear which proved effective under experimental conditions is described, followed by detailed specifications of otter trawling, gill netting, trammel netting, and trolling gear which should prove immediately profitable under commercial conditions. Further experimental field work is recommended for purse seining, for which specifications of a scaled-down Pacific Coast type are given.

Copies of the report may be obtained from the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

The Congress

Elimination of German Resources for War: Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, pursuant to S. Res. 107 (78th Congress) and S. Res. 146 (79th Congress), authorizing a study of War Mobilization Problems. Part 9, December 20, 1945. Testimony of the Foreign Economic Administration. ii, 28 pp.

Atomic Energy: Hearings Before the Special Committee on Atomic Energy, United States Senate, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, pursuant to S. Res. 179, a resolution creating a special committee to investigate problems relating to the development, use, and control of atomic energy. Part 2, December 5, 6, 10, and 12, 1945. iii, 178 pp. Part 3, December 13, 14, 19, and 20, 1945. iii, 90 pp.

Study of Problems Relating to Immigration and Deportation and Other Matters: Hearings Before Subcommittee No. I of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, pursuant to H. Res. 52, a resolution authorizing study of immigration and naturalization laws. Part 4, August 24 and 25, 1945. iii, 54 pp. Part 5, August 27, 28, 31, 1945. iii, 86 pp.

Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States: 1930 (In Three Volumes), Volumes I, II, III. 71st Cong., H.Doc. 825.

Trial of German War Criminals: Opening Address by Robert H. Jackson, Representative and Chief of Counsel for the United States of America in the Trial of German War Criminals, together with a copy of the indictment against the said German War Criminals. Presented by Mr. Guffey, December 15 (legislative day, October 29), 1945.—Ordered to be printed. S.Doc. 129, 79th Cong. 92 pp.

Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System. Message From the President of the United States transmitting a report, by the Acting Secretary of State, showing all receipts and disbursements on account of refunds, allowances, and annuities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, in connection with the foreign service retirement and disability system. H.Doc. 416, 79th Cong. 2 pp.

Election of President and Presidential Succession. S.Rept. 892, 79th Cong., To accompany S.Con. Res. 50. 2 pp.

Amending the First War Powers Act of 1941 (Return of Alien Property to Persons Not Hostile to the United States). S. Rept. 920, 79th Cong., To accompany H.R. 4571. 11 pp. [Favorable report.]

Authorizing the Use of Naval Vessels To Determine the Effect of Atomic Weapons Upon Such Vessels. H. Rept. 1514, 79th Cong., To accompany H.J. Res. 307. 4 pp. [Favorable report.]